THE
Compleat Appraiſer.

CONSISTING OF

USEFUL TABLES,

WITH THEIR

EXPLANATION,

FOR THE VALUING OF

BRAZIERS, COPPER-SMITHS, || PLUMBERS, AND PEWTERERS

GOODS:

ALSO FOR

IRON, WALL-PAPER, || DAMASK and LINEN FURNITURE,

LIQUORS, PLATE, &c.

By an EMINENT BROKER, lately deceaſed.

The FIFTH EDITION, greatly improved,

By the *Addition of* Seventy-five *New* TABLES, with their EXPLANATION: And DIRECTIONS for *detecting* FRAUDS in SILVER-*Plate*.

LONDON:

PRINTED in the YEAR 1783.

To the READERS.

IT may be proper to inform the Public, That the great Diſagreement *and* Uncertainty *of* Wooden-Rules, *gave Occaſion to the Perſon, from whoſe* MANUSCRIPT *the following Tables were printed, to procure* Theſe *for his own private Uſe.*

And, as he was acknowledged by all, to have been a Man of uncommon *Skill, and Integrity, as well as of* long Experience *in his Profeſſion, it is not (I think) to be doubted but they will be well received, on Account of their great Uſefulneſs: And, therefore, rather than waſte the Reader's Time, and my own, in evincing the* Diſagreement *and* Uncertainty *of* Wooden-Rules, *I refer him to what is ſaid, on* that *Subject, in the* Preface *to the* Plate-Glaſs Book; *where he, or any one elſe, may find ample Satisfaction, I think, upon* that *Head.*

Thoſe Gentlemen, who are acquainted with the Nature of theſe Sort of Tables, need not be told, that they are calculated rather for Emergencies *and* Diſpatch, *than a minute and abſolute Exactneſs.*

The EDITOR.

P. S. *In the following* Table *for* Braziers *and* Copper-ſmiths *Goods, the Author has chiefly had regard to the ſeveral* Weights *and* Sizes *of the* Common Run *of Goods, as they are* uſually *made up for the* Shops *(tho' ſome Shops will have their Goods more loaded with* Iron *and* Metal *than others)* BUT *in caſe* other Sizes, *or* ſtronger *Goods ſhould happen to fall under his Conſideration, it will be no difficult Matter for him, from* thoſe *ſet down in the* Tables, *to form a* near *Judgment of their* Weight *and* Value.

THE CONTENTS OF The Compleat Appraiſer.

Of Braziers Goods.

PEWTERERS Goods.

Still-

Of SILVER PLATE.

An

An EXPLANATION *of the* Ninety odd TABLES following; *for the valuing of* KITCHEN *and* HOUSEHOLD-FURNITURE: *with very particular* DIRECTIONS *for the* Uſe *and* Application *of* each TABLE.

The Gauging *Table, on* Page 55.

THIS Table ſhews the *Contents* in *Beer* Gallons, of any *Spheroidical* * Caſk, or Veſſel, by taking the *Diagonal* †.

☞ *Gaugers* take their Dimenſions in *Inches*, and 10*th Parts* of an Inch.

Coopers take their Dimenſions in *Inches*, and 8*th Parts* of an Inch.

EXAMPLE. *Suppoſe the* Diagonal *of a* ſpheroidical *Veſſel be* 20 Inches *and* 1 Eighth, *and you would know* how much *it will* contain?

Look in the *Cooper's* Table for 20. 1, and *againſt it* ſtands 18 *Gallons*; and ſo much *that* Veſſel will *contain*.

N. B. This Table *alſo* ſhews the *Diagonal*, by having the *Content*; *viz.* Look for 18 *Gallons*, and *againſt it*, you find the *Diagonal* to be 20 *Inches*, and 1 *Eighth* Part of an Inch; and ſo of all the reſt.

The Ounce *and* Pound *Table, on* Page 56.

THIS Table ſhews, from *One Farthing* to 12*d.* an Ounce, what a *lb.* (either *Troy* or *Avoirdupoiſe*) comes to.

EXAMPLE. *What does* a Pound *of any Thing come to at* 10*d.* ¼ an Ounce, *both* Avoirdupoiſe *and* Troy-*Weight?*

Look

---

* *A* Spheroidical Veſſel *ſignifies a Veſſel that is* curved Sided, *and is called a* bouged Caſk.

† *The* Diagonal, *in Gauging, is a Line ſuppoſed to be drawn* acroſs (*that is, a* ſtraight *Line*) *from the* Bung, *to the* moſt diſtant Part *of the* Head *of the Caſk.*

Look under *Ounces* for 10*d.* ¾, and, *againſt it*, ſtands 14*s.* 4*d.* for *Avoirdupoiſe*, and 10*s.* 9*d.* for *Troy*; and ſo much *a Pound of either* comes to at 10*d.* ¾ *an Ounce.*

N. B. This Table *alſo*, by having *the Price per Pound*, ſhews you *the Price per Ounce, viz.* Look in *the proper Column* for the Price *per Pound*, and, *againſt it*, ſtands the Price *per Ounce*; as in the above *Example*, againſt 14*s.* 4*d.* *a lb. Avoirdupoiſe*, and 10*s.* 9*d.* a *Pound Troy*, ſtands 10*d.* ¾, and that is the Price of *an Ounce* at either of thoſe *Prices*. And ſo of all the reſt.

The Hundred-Weight (viz. 112 *lb.*) *Table, on* Page 56.

THIS Table ſhews what an *Hundred-Weight* of any Commodity comes to, from a *Farthing* to *Two Shillings* a Pound.

EXAMPLE. *Suppoſe* one *Pound coſts* 5*d.* ¼, *and you would know how much that is* per C. Wt.?

Look in the *Left-Hand* Column for 5*d.* ¼, and *againſt it* ſtands 2*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* and that is what One Hundred-Weight comes to at 5*d.* ¼ *per Pound.*

N. B. This Table *alſo*, by having the *Value* of the *Hundred-Weight*, ſhews you what the Commodity comes to *per Pound, viz.* Look in the *Second* Column for the Price *per Hundred-Weight*, and *againſt it*, in the *firſt* Column, is the Price *per Pound*; as in the above Example, *againſt* 2*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* *per Hundred Weight* ſtands 5*d.* ¼ *per Pound*: And ſo of all the reſt.

The Score-*Table, on* Page 57.

THIS Table ſhews what *a Score* (or 20) of any Commodity comes to, from a *Farthing* to a *Shilling* each.

EXAMPLE. *Suppoſe I agree to pay* 9*d.* ¾ a-piece *for any Thing, and would know what* a Score *(or* 20*) comes to at that Price?*

Look in the *Left-Hand* Column for 9*d.* ¾, and *againſt it* ſtands 16*s.* 3*d.* and that is the Price *a Score* of any Thing will coſt at 9*d.* ¾ *a-piece.*

N. B. This Table *alſo*, by having the Price *per Score*, ſhews you what you pay *a-piece*, *viz.* Look in the *ſecond* Column, for the Price *per Score*; and *againſt it*, in the *firſt* Column, ſtands what you pay *a-piece*; as in the *above* Example, againſt 16*s.* 3*d.* *per Score* ſtands 9*d.* ¼, which is what you pay *a-piece*; and ſo of all the reſt.

The Damaſk, *or* Wall-*Paper Table*, *on* Page 57.

THIS Table ſhews how many *Breadths* will *go round* a Room; and, conſequently, *how much* Damaſk, *or* Wall-Paper, *&c.* which are of the *ſame Breadth*, will hang it.

EXAMPLE I. *Suppoſe you meaſure* round a *Room, and find it to be* 57 Feet 9 Inches, *and would know how many* Breadths *will go round it?*

Look in the Table under *Feet* and *Inches*, for 57 : 9, and *againſt it* (under *Breadths*) ſtands 33, and ſo many *Breadths* will exactly go *round* the Room: Then meaſure the *Height* of the Room (which we'll ſuppoſe to be 3 *Yards*) and *multiply* 33, the Number of the *Breadths*, by 3, (the *Height* of the Room) and it produces 99 *Yards*: And ſo many *Yards* will exactly hang a Room that is 3 *Yards* high, and 57 *Feet* 9 *Inches* Round. Or,

EXAMPLE II. *Suppoſe you are to value the Hangings of a Room* (already hung) *and want to know how many* Yards *went to hang it: Count the Number of* Breadths, *and* multiply *them by the* Height *of the Room, and it gives you the Number of* Yards; *as in* EXAMPLE I. *there was* 33 Breadths, *which* multiplied *by* 3 *(the* Height *of the Room) produces* 99 *Yards*; *which is the Quantity required to hang a Room* 57 Feet 9 Inches Round, *and* 3 Yards High: *And ſo of all the reſt.*

N. B. A Piece of *Wall-Paper* is (in SIGHT) generally, 21 *Inches*, or 1 *Foot* 9 *Inches* WIDE, and 12 *Yards* in LENGTH.

N. B. There are ſome *Chints* Patterns that are 42 *Inches*, or 3 *Feet* 6 *Inches* WIDE, and but 6 Yards LONG: *A Piece* of theſe will hang juſt as much as *a Piece* that is 12 Yards LONG, and 21 Inches WIDE.

To ſet down all the *particular* Names that *Wall-Paper* is diſtinguiſhed by would be endleſs: The following are the moſt *general* Names the Patterns are known by, *viz. Imboſſed, Stucco, Chints, Check'd, Striped, Moſaic, Damaſk, Common.*

The Linen-*Table, on* Page 58.

LINEN-*Furniture*, commonly called *Yard-Wide*, is ſeldom more than 33 *Inches*, or 2 *Feet* 9 *Inches* WIDE. To find how much will hang a Room, you muſt meaſure *round* the Room, and proceed exactly as has been taught in the Caſe of *Damaſk*, or *Wall-Paper*, &c.

When you would hang a Room with any Thing that is *Broader*, or *Narrower*, than is ſet down in the *Damaſk* or *Linen Tables*, proceed thus: Meaſure *round* the Room, and ſet it down: then *divide* THAT by the *Breadth* (which will be *in Sight*) of what you intend to hang with; and as often as you find that *Breadth* is contained in *the Meaſure round the Room*, ſo many *Breadths* it will take; then *multiply* the *Number* of Breadths by *the Height* of the Room, and you have *the Quantity* the Room will take to hang it, let your Hangings be *of what Breadth they will.*

Or,

In caſe the Perſon cannot *multiply* and *divide* by the *Pen*, he may find the *Quantity* of Damaſk, Paper, Linen, *&c.* thus: Take a Piece of Packthread (be ſure it be long enough) and *meaſure round the Room*; and if you have got *more* Packthread than will *juſt go round the Room*, cut off the *Surplus*, and throw it by: Then open what you intend to hang with, and meaſure the String by the WIDTH (to be in SIGHT) of the Hangings; and, as often as you find the LENGTH of the String contains the WIDTH of what you intend to hang with, juſt ſo many *Breadths* it will take to go round the Room.—Then, to find what *Length* each *Breadth* muſt be of, cut a Packthread to the HEIGHT you intend to hang the Room, and you have the *Length* each *Breadth* muſt be of; and, by this *Packthread*, you may meaſure and cut your Hangings to ſo exact *a Length*, that, if you proceed carefully, you will not be miſtaken a ſingle Inch in a large Room.

The

The Caſt-*Lead-Table*, on *Page* 58.

THIS Table begins with the *Weight* of a *Foot* of Lead that is *One Thirty-ſecond* of an Inch thick, and ends with the *Weight* of a *Foot* of Lead that is *One Inch and an Half* thick.

EXAMPLE I. *What is the* Weight of a ſuperficial Foot *of Lead that is a* Quarter of an Inch *thick?*

Look in the *Left-hand* Column of the Table, under *Thick*, for $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch, and againſt it ſtands 15 *lb.* 11 *oz.* 4 *dr.* that is 15 *Pounds*, 11 *Ounces*, and 4 *Drachms*; and that is the *Weight* of a ſuperficial Foot of Lead that is a Quarter of an Inch thick.

EXAMPLE II. *What is the* Weight *of* a ſuperficial Foot *of Lead that is* Three Quarters *and* One Sixteenth of an Inch *thick?*

Look in the *Left-hand* Column of the Table, under *Thick*, for $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{16}$ of an Inch, and againſt it ſtands 51 *lb.* 0 *oz.* 9 *dr.* and that is the *Weight* of a ſuperficial Foot of Lead that is *Three Quarters* and *One Sixteenth* of an *Inch* thick: And after the ſame Manner, by this Table, you may find the Weight of a ſuperficial Foot of Lead of any other Thickneſs.

N. B. LEAD for the Purpoſes of *Covering*, and of *Gutters* for Buildings, and alſo for *Water Ciſterns*, are caſt of various *Thickneſſes*; and for finding the *Weight*, and conſequently the *Value*, of its different *Thickneſs*, the following Table (which is calculated from a *Foot* of Caſt-Lead, exactly *planed* and *ſquared*) may be of great Service. And as Lead * cannot be *caſt* ſo ſmooth as it may be *planed*, the *Weight* of Caſt-Lead will fall a ſmall Matter ſhort of the *Weight* ſet down in this *Table*, for which ſome *Allowance* ſhould be made: And ſince Plumbers cannot be abſolutely exact as to the *Thickneſs* in caſting of Sheet-Lead,

* The Lead uſed by Plumbers has been diſtinguiſhed into *three* Sorts, *viz. White*, *Black*, and *Aſh-coloured*. The *White* is more perfect than the *Black*, and the *Aſh-colour* is between both; and in *a Foot-Square* of each of theſe Kinds of Lead there will be found ſome Variation with reſpect to the *Weight*; but there would be no End of it if Plumbers were to attend to ſuch Niceties as theſe.

Lead, I thought a Table calculated from a *Foot* of *planed* Lead would be more to be depended on for the Purposes here intended.

Plumbers make use of *Avoirdupoise* Weight, of which

16 *Drachms* is an *Ounce*.
16 *Ounces* is a *Pound*,
112 *Pounds* is an *Hundred Weight*.

Though *Ounces* and *Drachms* are here set down, yet Lead being a Metal of so little Value, they are seldom or ever regarded by the *Plumbers*.

☞ The *Weight* of a *cubical Inch* of Cast-Lead is almost 7 *Ounces*; that is in *Decimals*, 6.89 *oz.*

The Cast-Lead-Pipe *Table*, on *Page* 58.

AS there is usually several Yards of *Lead-Pipe* to convey the Water into the *Cistern*, I have here set down the *Diameter* of the *Bore*, and the *common Weight* of each per *Yard* when New. But the Use of the *Table* is so very obvious, that the Reader need not be troubled with any *Example* to explain it.

The Iron-*Table*, *on* Page 59.

THIS Table, by having the *Square Side* of any Iron Bar (from *Half* an Inch, to *Two* Inches) shews what it Weighs *per Foot*; and is very useful for valuing Iron Rails, *&c.* that are *fixed*. But you are first to consider if the *Iron* is to be looked upon as Light or Close hammered *Iron*, there being a Table for Each.

Example. *Suppose I want to know the* Weight *of a* Foot *of Iron, that is* $\frac{7}{8}$*ths of an Inch* the Side *of the* Square, Light hammered?

Look in the Table under 8ths, and *against* 7 is 2 *lb.* 8 *oz.* which is the *Weight* of a *Foot* in Length of Iron, that is $\frac{7}{8}$ths of an Inch *the Side* of the *Square*, when Light hammered.

N. B. This Table *also*, by having *the Weight* of *a Foot* of Iron, shews you the *Side of the Square*; as in the above *Example*, a Foot of Iron *weighing* 2 *lb.* 8 *oz.* the *Side of the Square* is $\frac{7}{8}$ths of *an Inch*; and so of all the rest.

☞ If the Iron you want to know the Weight of is *round*, or (any ways) *not exactly Square:* girt it with a Piece of Thread, and *double* the Thread *twice*, and *that* gives you *the Side* of the *Square:* And then proceed as above to find the *Weight*.

Of

Of Caſt-*Lead-Ciſterns.*

WHAT has been ſaid I apprehend is ſufficient to find out the *Weight* and conſequently the *Value* of Sheet-Lead, uſed for the *Covering* and *Guttering* of Buildings; but to find the Weight of the Lead in *Ciſterns* (that cannot conveniently be moved and put into the Scales) is more difficult, unleſs the *Weight* happens to be marked on the *Inſide* of the *Back:* And if it has been ſo marked, it will ſometimes be ſo furred up that it will not ſhew itſelf till the Back of the Ciſtern has been well ſcrubbed with a hard Broſh, or ſcraped: But, in caſe the Ciſtern has never been thus marked on the Inſide of the Back, to find the *compleat* Weight, we are to conſider that a Ciſtern conſiſts of a *Front*, *Ends*, *Back*, *Bottom*, *Stays*, and *Ornaments*; and the Weight of *each* of theſe is to be found, and muſt all be *added* up together, and you have the whole Weight of the Ciſtern.

Having a Pair of *Callipers*, with an *Arm* that is properly divided into *Inches* and *Eighths*, &c. of an *Inch*; and having *ſlid* the Ciſtern a *little* from the *Wall*, proceed thus:

To find the Weight *of the* Front, Ends, *and* Back.

1. WITH your Callipers try the *Thickneſs* of the Lead in the *Front*, *Ends*, and *Back*, and if you find them all of *the ſame* Thickneſs, write the *Thickneſs* down; Then with a *Line girt* the Ciſtern *round* in the *ſmalleſt* Place, and with a *Rule* (divided as the Arm of your *Callipers*) meaſure the *Line* you girt it with, and write down the *Length* of it in *Inches*, and 8th *Parts* of an *Inch*; Then with a Rule (divided in the ſame Manner as the Arm of the *Callipers*) take the *Depth* of the Ciſtern on the *Outſide*, and write that down alſo in *Inches* and 8th *Parts*. HAVING thus obtained the *Circumference* and *Depth* of the Ciſtern on the *Outſide*, *reduce* the Inches and Parts of an Inch in the *Circumference*, into 8th *Parts* of an *Inch*, then do the ſame by the Inches and 8th Parts in the *Depth*. When you have done this, *multiply* the *one* by the *other*, and it gives you the *Content* of the Front, Ends, and Back in 8th *Parts* of an *Inch*; which you muſt *divide* by 64, to bring it into Inches; and afterwards *divide* the *Inches* by 144 to bring them into ſuperficial *Feet*.

HAVING thus found the Number of *Feet* in the *Front*, *Ends*, and *Back*, look in the

Table for the *Thickneſs* of the Lead, which you had wrote down as before directed, and againſt the *Thickneſs* of the Lead is the *Weight* per *Foot*; And this Weight *multiplied* by the Number of Feet will give you the *Weight* of the Lead contained in the *Front*, *Ends*, and *Back*; which write down that the *Weight* of the *Bottom*, *&c.* may be *added* to it, when you have found them.

N. B. When you are about taking and ſetting down the *Weight* of the *ſeveral Parts* of the Ciſtern, which are to be *added* up, it will be very prudent to conſider whether the *Weight* of the *Front*, *Ends*, and *Back* ought to be taken and ſet down *together* or *ſeparate*; becauſe you may perhaps ſometimes find the *Front* and *One End*, or the *Front* and *a few Inches* of *each End*, of one and the ſame *Thickneſs*; and the *Back* and *other* End, or the *Back* and the remaining Part of *each* End of another *Thickneſs*; but ſo ſmoothly hammer'd down together at the Joining as not to be eaſily diſcerned but by the *Callipers*; therefore, obſerve this Rule, That as many *different* Thickneſſes as you find in the *Circumference* of the Ciſtern, ſo many *different* Weights muſt be *ſeparately* found and *ſeparately* ſet down to be *added* up.

To find the Weight *of the* Bottom.

2. With a Rule meaſure the *Depth* of the Ciſtern on the *Outſide*, and write it down. Then, at the *Top* of the Ciſtern, let a *Line* be extended from *one* End to the *other*, over the *Middle* of the *Bottom*, and along either Side of this *Line*, with your Rule, meaſure the *Depth* of the *Inſide* of the Ciſtern, which write down and *ſubtract* from the *Depth* of the *Outſide*, and the *Difference* is the *Thickneſs* of the *Bottom*. Then, to find how many *ſuperficial Feet* are contained in the *Bottom*; with your Rule take the *Length* and *Breadth* of it in *Inches* and 8th *Parts*; *reduce* both *Breadth* and *Length* into 8th *Parts*, (as directed for the Front, Ends, and Back); then *multiply* the *one* by the *other*, and it gives you the *Content* of the *Bottom* in 8th *Parts* of an *Inch*; which *divide* by 64, to bring them into *Inches*, and then *divide* thoſe *Inches* by 144 to bring them into ſuperficial *Feet*: This done, look in the *Table* for the *Thickneſs* of the Lead in the *Bottom*, and againſt it is the *Weight* per *Foot*, which *multiplied* by the Number of *Feet* gives you the *Weight* of the Lead in the *Bottom*, which write down under the *Weight* of the *Front*, *Ends*, and *Back*.

N. B.

N. B. When you are about finding the *Thickneſs* of the *Bottom*, always take the *Inſide-Depth* where the *Bottom* lies *loweſt*; for if you take it either near the *Sides* or *Ends*, or near where the *Waſte Pipe* (if there be one) is placed, the *Solder* made uſe of will always give you the Bottom *too heavy*; and for the ſame Reaſon you will always get the *Weight* of the Stays *too heavy* if you take the *Thickneſs* near the *Back* or *Front*, where there is a great deal of *Solder*.

To find the Weight *of the* Stays.

3. The *Stays* are fixed on the *Inſide* to ſtrengthen the *Back* and *Front*, and keep them upright. With your *Callipers* take the *Thickneſs* of each if they are of *different* Thickneſſes and write it down, Then with your Rule take the *Length* and *Breadth* of each of them in Inches and 8th Parts; *reduce* both the *Length* and *Breadth* into 8th *Parts* of an *Inch*, then *multiply* them *together* (as taught for the Front, Ends, and Back) after which you muſt *divide* the Number of *Parts* by 8, to bring them into *Inches*, and then *divide* thoſe Inches by 144, to bring them into ſuperficial *Feet* *. This done, look in the *Table* for the *Thickneſs* of the Stays, and againſt it is the *Weight* per *Foot*; which *multiply* by the Number of *Feet*, and you have the *Weight* of the Stays: Which write down under the *Weight* of the Front, Ends, Back, and Bottom, then *add* theſe *Five* up *together*, and you have the *Weight* of the whole Ciſtern, provided it had been made without *Mouldings*, *Battens*, and *Prints*, *&c.*; the *Weight* of which may be found as follows:

To find the Weight *of the* Mouldings †.

4. The *Mouldings* are what *project* to ornament and ſtrengthen the Ciſtern at *Top* and *Bottom*.—With a Piece of *ſtiff Clay*, take the *Impreſſion* of the *Mouldings* for ſomething more than 3 or 4 *Inches* in Length; then (after you have ſtopt up the *Ends*) fill the *Impreſſion* made in the *Clay* by the *Moulding* with melted Lead, and when the Lead is cold

turn

---

* But if the *Stays* are all of the ſame *Length*, *Breadth*, and *Thickneſs*, which they generally are, you need only to find the *Weight* of *one* of them, and if the Ciſtern has two Stays, *double* it, or if three, *treble* it, which will ſave you ſome Trouble.

† Theſe are often called *Battens* by the Plumbers.

turn it out, and cut it *exactly* to the Length of either 3 or 4 *Inches* and *weigh* it; then if it is 3 *Inches* long take one *Third*, and if it is 4 *Inches* long, take one *Fourth* of the *Weight*, for the *Weight* of *One Inch* of the Moulding *. THIS done, with a *Rule* or *String*, find how many *Inches* are contained in the *Length* of the whole *Moulding*; write them down, and *multiply* the Number of thoſe *Inches* by the *Weight* of the *One Inch*, and then you have got the *Weight* of the whole *Moulding:* BUT if the Mouldings at the *Top* and *Bottom* are different, you muſt find the *Weight* of each *by itſelf*, and ſet it down to be added up with the Reſt of the Ciſtern.

To find the Weight *of the* Battens.

5. UPON the *Front*, and that *End* of the Ciſtern that is *in Sight*, or at each End, if they are both *in Sight*, there are uſually ſeveral *Ornaments*, compoſed of *Circles*, *Ovals*, or *Squares*, or *ſome* Parts of *Circles*, *Ovals*, or *Squares*, which riſe above the Surface of the Ciſtern, and theſe the *Plumbers* call *Battens*, as well as they often do the *Mouldings* at the *Top* and *Bottom*; AND the extraordinary *Weight* theſe give the Ciſtern, is found after the ſame Manner as the *Mouldings* at the *Top* and *Bottom*, *viz.* By taking ſome of the *Length* in *Clay*, *&c.* as already taught; and the *Weight* of theſe, when found, muſt be wrote down to be *added* up with the reſt of the Ciſtern.

To find the Weight *of the* Prints.

6. THERE are uſually ſeveral other *Figures* and *Devices* placed on Ciſterns for Ornament, ſuch as *Roſes*, *Birds*, *ſcallop'd Shells*, &c. and their *Weight* is to be found by taking the *Impreſſion* of *one* of each of them off in *ſtiff Clay*, and filling the *Impreſſions* with melted Lead, and *weighing* it when cold. And when there are *ſeveral* Prints of the ſame *Sort* and *Size* upon the Ciſtern, you muſt remember, when you have thus got the Weight of *one*, to MULTIPLY *that* Weight by the Number there is of *that* Print; and ſo of all other Prints; when there is more than *one* of a *Sort*. And when you have *thus* got together the

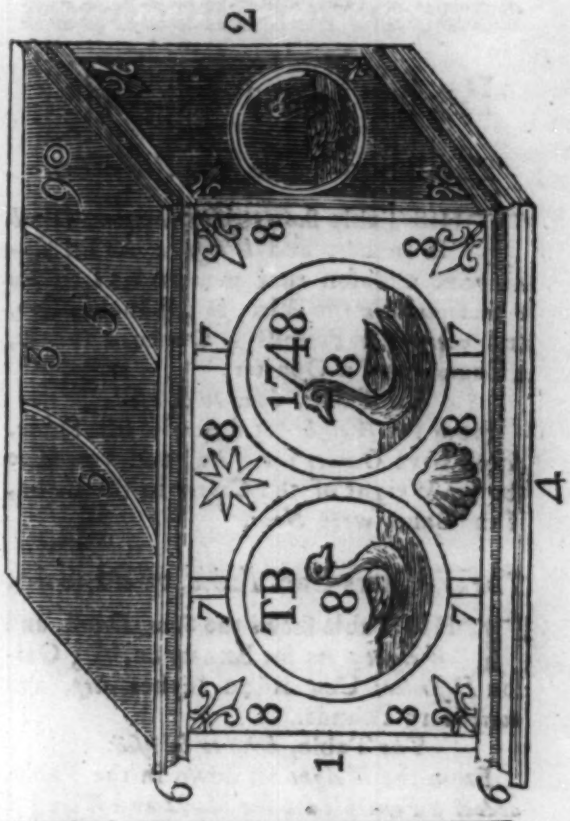
* As the *Mouldings*, *&c.* on Ciſterns will ſometimes run a little *uneven*, this Method will help to rectify it, by taking and weighing 3 or 4 Inches together, which gives you the *Weight* of *One Inch* upon *an Average*.

the *whole* Weight of *all* the Prints, it muſt be *added* up with the *Weights* of all the other Parts of the Ciſtern.

I ſhall here ſet down the *ſeveral Parts* of a *Ciſtern*, whoſe *Weights* are to be found and *added* up together, to give you the Weight of the *whole* Ciſtern.

	C.	lb.	oz.	dr.
1. *Front* — —	:	:	:	
2. *Ends* — —	:	:	:	
3. *Back* — —	:	:	:	
4. *Bottom* — —	:	:	:	
5. *Stays* — —	:	:	:	
6. *Mouldings* — —	:	:	:	
7. *Battens* — —	:	:	:	
8. *Prints* — —	:	:	:	
9. *Waſte-Pipe* * —	:	:	:	
Total *Weight* —	:	:	:	

See the FIGURE.



* The *Waſte-Pipe* is generally made very *ſtrong*, and therefore (if there be one) it ſhould be *weighed*; for the Table for *Caſt-Lead-Pipe* will give you the Weight *too little*.

THERE are ſome Men, who do not chuſe to take the Pains to be ſo exact as I have here directed, that will ADD a SIXTH Part, or if the *Ornaments* appear bold and riſe high, a FIFTH Part of the WEIGHT of the *Front*, or *End*, the *Prints*, &c. are on; and *this* they will tell you is the *Weight* of the *Mouldings*, *Battens*, and *Prints*, near enough for the APPRAISER's Purpoſe. AGAIN, others will tell you, that where theſe *Ornaments* appear faint, and riſe but little, that an EIGHTH or TENTH Part of the *Weight* of the *Front* or *End* will be enough to allow for them. HOWEVER, it ſeems to me to require ſome Experience to be able to know what Part of the WEIGHT of the *Front* or *End* muſt be ADDED, for the *Weight* of the *Mouldings*, *Battens*, and *Prints*; which Uncertainty would be prevented by the taking them off in *Clay*, as above directed.

BRAZIERS Goods.

The Baſon-*Table*, *on* Page 60.

THIS Table ſhews the *Diameter*, *Depth* in Inches, and *Weight*: As for EXAMPLE, a Baſon that meaſures 11 *Inches* a-croſs *within* the Wire, is 2 ¼ Inches *deep*, and *weighs* 2 Pounds 4 Ounces: that is, 2 Pounds and a Quarter.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* FIVE *Ounces* for *Wire*, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper* in the Baſon, if the Baſon were *New*.

The Diſtillers Can-*Table*, *on* Page 60.

THIS Table ſhews the *Size*, *Depth*, and *Weight*: As for EXAMPLE, A 5 Gallon *Diſtillers* Can is 20 Inches *deep*, and *weighs* 15 Pounds.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* a *Fourth* Part for *Metal* and *Wire* [of which the *Metal* is about ¾ and the *Wire* ¼, that is, the *Metal* is *three* Times the *Weight* of the *Wire*] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper* in the Can, if the Can were *New*.

The Drinking-Can *Table, on* Page 60.

THIS Table ſhews the *Size, Depth* in Inches, and *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A 2 Quart *Drinking* Can is 6 ½ Inches *deep*, and *weighs* 2 Pounds and 6 Ounces.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* a *Sixth* Part for *Metal* and *Wire* [of which the *Metal* is about ¼ and the *Wire* ¼, that is, the *Metal* is *three* Times the *Weight* of the *Wire*] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper* in the Can, if the Can were *New*.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 27.

The Chocolate-Pot *Table, on* Page 60.

THIS Table ſhews the *Size, Depth* in Inches, and *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A 3 Pint *Chocolate* Pot is 7 ½ Inches *deep*, and *weighs* 1 Pound 8 Ounces, that is, 1 Pound and an Half.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* a *Fourth* Part for *Metal* and *Wire* [of which the *Metal* is about ⅞, and the *Wire* about ⅛, that is, the *Metal* is *ſeven* Times the Weight of the *Wire*] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper* in the Chocolate-Pot, if the Pot were *New*.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 28.

N. B. It is beſt to draw the *Handle:* but if that cannot be conveniently done, you may *deduct* for the *Handle*, if the Wood be LIGHT, for the *leaſt* Size ¼ of an Ounce, and for the *largeſt* Size 1 Ounce and ¾: But if the Wood be HEAVY, then *deduct* for the *leaſt* Size 1 ½ *Ounce*, and for the *largeſt* Size 3 *Ounces*. And in that Proportion for the *intermediate* Sizes.

The Coal-Scoop *Table, on* Page 60.

THIS Table ſhews the *Length* in Inches, and *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A Coal-*Scoop* that meaſures 17 Inches *long*, on the Inſide, *weighs* 8 Pounds 8 Ounces: that is, 8 Pounds and an Half.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* one *Eighth* Part for *Wire* at Top and

Foot, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper* if the Scoop were *New:* for theſe Scoops have no *Metal* to be allowed for.

The Coal-Scuttle *Table, on* Page 60.

THIS Table ſhews the *Diameter, Depth* in Inches, and *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A Coal *Scuttle* that meaſures 15 Inches a-croſs *within* the *Wire*, is 11 Inches *deep*, and *weighs* 8 Pounds 8 Ounces: that is, 8 Pounds and an Half.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* a *Sixth* Part for *Wire* at Top and Bottom, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the Scuttle were *New:* for theſe Scuttles have no *Metal* to be allowed for.

The Coffee-Pot *Table, on* Page 61.

THIS Table ſhews the *Size, Depth* in Inches, and *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A *Coffee*-Pot that holds 3 Pints is 8 ½ Inches *deep*, and *weighs* 1 Pound 12 Ounces: that is, 1 Pound and 3 Quarters.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* a full *Fourth* Part for *Metal* and *Wire*, [of which the *Metal* is ¾ and the *Wire* ¼, that is, the *Metal* is 3 Times the Weight of the *Wire*] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the Coffee-Pot were *New*.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 27.

N. B. As to drawing the *Handle*, obſerve what is ſaid under Chocolate Pots, *Page* 13.

The Brown Coffee-Pot *Table, on* Page 61.

THIS Table ſhews the *Size* and *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A 3 Pint *Brown* Coffee-Pot, *with* Stand and Waiter, *weighs* 3 Pounds 8 Ounces, and *without* Stand and Waiter, only 1 Pound 8 Ounces: that is, 2 Pounds and an Half; and 1 Pound and an Half.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* FOUR *Ounces* for *Metal* and *Wire* [of which the *Metal* is ¾ and the *Wire* ¼, that is, the

the *Metal* is 3 Times the *Weight* of the *Wire*, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the *brown* Coffee-Pot were *New*.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 27.

N. B. The *Brown* Coffee-Pots are the ſame *Depths* as the laſt, and the *Waiters alone* run about 5 Ounces *each*.

The Coffee-*Houſe* Boiler *Table*, *on* Page 61.

THIS Table ſhews the *Size*, *Depth* in Inches, and *Weight*: As for Example, A Coffee-Houſe *Boiler* that holds 4 Gallons is 18 Inches *deep*, and *weighs* 19 Pounds.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* a full *Fourth* Part for *Iron*, *Metal*, and *Wire*, [of which the *Metal* is $\frac{1}{2}$, and the *Iron* and *Wire* $\frac{1}{2}$] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the Boiler were *New*.

N. B. The *Braſs-Cock* is always weighed in with the *Boiler*.

The Table for Coppers, N° I. *on* Page 61.

THIS Table ſhews *the Content* and *Weight* of any Copper that meaſures from *Lag* to *Brim*, from 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 55 *Inches*.

Example, *Suppoſe you have a Copper that meaſures, from* Lag *to* Brim, 50 Inches; *and would know how many* Gallons *it will hold, and how much it will* weigh?

Look in the *Left-hand* Column, under *Inches*, and, *againſt* 50 ſtands 146 *Gallons*; and ſo much a Copper will hold that meaſures 50 *Inches* from *Lag* to *Brim*, and will *weigh* 219 *lb.*

N. B. This Table *alſo*, by having a Number of *Gallons*, ſhews you the *Length* from *Lag* to *Brim*; as in the above *Example*, a Copper that holds 146 *Gallons*, will meaſure, from *Lag* to *Brim*, juſt 50 *Inches*. And ſo of all the reſt.

The

The Table for Coppers, N° II. *on* Page 63.

THIS is a Table of the *moſt uſeful* ſized Coppers, ſuited to *boil* the Contents of ſuch Caſks as are moſt commonly made uſe of *by Brewers*; from *a Firkin* to *five Barrels* and *an Half*.

EXAMPLE. *Suppoſe you have a Mind to brew* 2 Barrels *(or* 72 Gallons) *of Ale at a Time, and would know what* Size *the Copper muſt be of* that will Boil it, *and alſo how much it muſt meaſure from* Lag *to* Brim?

Look in the *Right-hand* Column, under *Gallons*, for 72 (or in the Column under *will boil* for 2 *Barrels)* and againſt it, in the Column under *holds Gallons*, ſtands 79, and ſo much a Copper muſt hold that will *boil* 72 *Gallons*, or 2 *Barrels:* And ſuch a Copper will meaſure 42 *Inches* from *Lag* to *Brim*, and ſo you may find out any of the other Sizes contained in the Table.

N. B. If you would know the *Weight* of this or any other Copper in *this* Table, N° II. look in *Table*, N° I for *the ſame Number*, either under *Lag* to *Brim*, or under *Gallons*, and you have the *Weight* in the Right-hand Column: As for EXAMPLE, a Copper that meaſures 42 *Inches* from *Lag* to *Brim*, or that holds 79 Gallons, will *weigh* 118 *lb.* and ſo of any other.

The Round Cullender *Table*, *on* Page 64.

THIS Table ſhews the *Diameter*, *Depth* in Inches, and *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A *round* Cullender that meaſures 14 Inches acroſs, *within* the Wire, is *full* 4 Inches and an Half *deep*, and *weighs* 6 Pounds.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, if the Handles and Feet are COPPER, (as is ſuppoſed in the Table) *deduct* one *Eighth* Part for the *Wire*, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the Cullender were *New*.

But if the Handles and Feet are IRON, *deduct* about a *Pound* for them beſides the $\frac{1}{8}$ *deducted* for *Wire*, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the Cullender were *New*.

Note,

Note, The Weight of the Tinning is not worth regarding.

Note further, That Cullenders have no *Metal* to be allowed for.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 27.

The Oval Cullender *Table*, *on* Page 64.

THIS Table ſhews the *Length*, *Width*, and *Weight*: As for EXAMPLE, An *Oval* Cullender that is 16 Inches *long* and 9 Inches and Half *wide*, *within* the Wire, *Weighs* 5 Pounds 8 Ounces; that is, 5 Pounds and an Half.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, if the Handles and Feet are COPPER, (as is ſuppoſed in the Table) *deduct* one *Eighth* Part for *Wire*, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the Cullender were *New*.

But if the Handles and Feet are IRON, *deduct* about a *Pound* for them beſides the $\frac{1}{8}$ *deducted* for the *Wire*, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the Cullender were *New*.

Note, That the Weight of the Tinning is not worth regarding, and that Cullenders have no *Metal* to be allowed for.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 27.

The Diſh-Kettle *Table*, *on* Page 64.

THIS Table ſhews the *Diameter*, *Depth*, and *Weight*: As for EXAMPLE, A *Diſh*-Kettle that meaſures 18 Inches a-croſs, *within* the Wire, is 7 Inches *deep*, and *weighs* 16 Pounds.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, if the *Ears* are BRASS (as is ſuppoſed in the Table) *deduct* one *Half* for the *Bale* and *Wire*, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Braſs*, if the Kettle were *New*.

But if the *Ears* are IRON, then *deduct Half a Pound* more beſides the *Half* Part *deducted* for the *Bale* and *Wire*, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Braſs*, if the Kettle were *New*.

The Dripping-Pan *Table, on* Page 64.

THIS Table ſhews the *Length, Width, Depth,* and *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A *Dripping*-Pan that meaſures 36 Inches *long* and 27 *wide,* is 3 Inches and Three Quarters *deep* (meaſured *ſloping* up the Side) and *weighs,* without a WELL, 30 Pounds; but if it has a WELL it *weighs* 32 Pounds.

N. B. The Two ſmalleſt Sizes are not made with *Wells* and *Covers* as the reſt are.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, if the *Legs* are IRON, (as is ſuppoſed in the Table) *deduct* one *Fourth* Part for *Iron* and *Wire* [of which $\frac{1}{2}$ for *Iron* and $\frac{1}{2}$ for *Wire*] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper,* if the *Dripping*-pan were *New.*

But if the *Legs* are COPPER, *deduct* only one *Eighth* Part for *Wire,* and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper,* if the *Dripping*-pan were *New.*

Note, Thoſe *Dripping*-pans that have *Copper Legs* will weigh from 3 Pounds the *largeſt* Size, to Half a Pound the *leaſt* Size, HEAVIER than thoſe with *Iron Legs* ſet down in the Table, for the *Copper Legs* are made *ſtronger,* and *Copper* is a *heavier* Metal than *Iron.*

For the *Tinning,* See *Page* 28.

The Fiſh-Kettle *Table, on* Page 64.

THIS Table ſhews the *Length, Width, Depth,* and *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A *Fiſh*-Kettle with *Plate* and *Cover* that meaſures 21 Inches *long* and 12 *wide,* is 7 Inches and an Half *deep,* and *weighs* 18 Pounds.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, if the *Ears* are COPPER or BRASS (as is ſuppoſed in the Table) *deduct full* one *Sixth* Part for the *Bale* and *Wire* [of which the *Bale* is $\frac{3}{6}$ and the *Wire* $\frac{1}{6}$] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper,* if the *Fiſh*-kettle were *New.*

But if the *Ears* are IRON, *deduct* one *Half* for *Ears, Bale,* and *Wire,* [of which the *Ears* are $\frac{3}{11}$, the *Bale* $\frac{4}{11}$, and the *Wire* $\frac{4}{11}$] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper,* if the *Fiſh*-Kettle were *New.*

Note,

Note, That thoſe *Fiſh*-kettles that have IRON-*Ears* will weigh about *Four* Ounces the *largeſt* Size, and the *leaſt* Size about *One* Ounce HEAVIER than the *Copper-eared* Ones ſet down in the Table.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 26.

The Pail *Table, on* Page 64.

THIS Table ſhews the *Diameter*, *Length* from *Lag* to *Brim*, and *Weight*: As for EXAMPLE, A *Copper*-Pail that meaſures 13 Inches acroſs, *within* the Wire, will meaſure from *Lag* to *Brim* 14 Inches and an Half, and will *weigh* 14 Pounds.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* one *Eighth* Part for the *Wire* at *Top* and *Bottom*, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the Pail were *New*.

Note, The *Bales* of theſe are always *Braſs* or *Copper*.

The Frying-Pan *Table, on* Page 65.

THIS Table ſhews the *Diameter*, *Depth*, and *Weight*: As for EXAMPLE, A *Frying*-Pan which has an *Iron*-Handle that meaſures acroſs, *within* the Wire, 14 Inches, is 3 Inches *deep* (meaſured *ſloping* up the Side) and *weighs* 5 Pounds 8 Ounces; that is, 5 Pounds and an Half.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, if the Handle is IRON (as is ſuppoſed in the Table) *deduct* one *Half* for that and the Wire, [of which the *Handle* is about $\frac{1}{4}$, and the *Wire* $\frac{1}{4}$] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the *Frying*-pan were *New*.

But if the Handle is COPPER, *deduct* only one *Fourth* Part for *Wire*, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the Pan were *New*.

Note, Frying-pans that have Copper-handles weigh about Half a Pound leſs than when they have Iron-handles.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 27.

The Paſty-Pan *Table, on* Page 65.

THIS Table ſhews the *Length, Width, Depth,* and *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A *Paſty*-Pan that meaſures 25 Inches *long* and 14 Inches *wide, within* the Wire, is 6 Inches *deep,* and *weighs* 14 Pounds.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* one *Eighth* Part for *Wire,* and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper,* if the *Paſty*-pan were *New.*

Note, Theſe Pans ſeldom have any *Handles*; therefore, when they happen to have *Copper* Handles, they muſt be properly *added* to the *Weight* ſet down in the Table.

For the *Tinning,* See *Page* 26.

The Preſerving-Pan *Table, on* Page 65.

THIS Table ſhews the *Diameter, Depth,* and *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A *Preſerving*-Pan that meaſures 14 Inches acroſs, *within* the Wire, will meaſure 4 Inches and a Quarter *deep,* and *weigh* 6 Pounds 8 Ounces; that is, 6 Pounds and an Half.

The f in this Table ſtands for *fully,* and ſignifies that it meaſures a ſmall Matter more than is ſet down in the Table.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, if the Handles are COPPER, (as is ſuppoſed in the Table) *deduct* one *Fourth* [or rather $\frac{3}{8}$ *Parts*] for *Wire,* and you have the *net* Weight of the Copper, if the *Preſerving*-pan were *New.*

But if the Handles are IRON, then *deduct* about an *Half* for the *Handles* and *Wire* [of which the *Handles* are $\frac{1}{2}$, and the *Wire* $\frac{1}{2}$] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper,* if the *Preſerving*-pan were *New.*

The Pot *Table, on* Page 65.

THIS Table ſhews the *Size, Length* from *Lag* to *Brim,* and the *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A 17 Gallon Pot will meaſure 22 Inches from *Lag* to *Brim,* and *without* a *Cover* will *weigh* 26 Pounds, and *with* a Cover will *weigh* 30 Pounds and an Half, and the Cover *alone* will *weigh* 4 Pounds and an Half.

The f in this Table ſtands for *fully, &c.* as in that next above.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, if the *Ears* are IRON (as is ſuppoſed in the Table) *deduct* one *Half* for the *Ears, Bale,* and *Wire,* [of which the *Ears* are $\frac{1}{3}$, the *Bale* $\frac{2}{3}$, and the *Wire* $\frac{2}{3}$] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper,* if the Pot and Cover were *New.*

But if the *Ears* are *Copper,* then *deduct* a *Sixth* Part for the *Bale* and *Wire* [of which the *Bale* is $\frac{3}{6}$ and the *Wire* $\frac{3}{6}$] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper,* if the Pot and Cover were *New.*

Note, Thoſe *Pottage*-pots that have *Copper-Ears* will weigh from *Four* Ounces the *largeſt* Size, to *One* Ounce the *leaſt* Size, HEAVIER than the *Iron-ear'd* ones ſet down in the Table, the *Copper Ears* being made *ſtronger.*

For the *Tinning,* See *Page* 27.

The Pudding-Pan *Table, on* Page 65.

THIS Table ſhews the *Diameter, Depth,* and *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A *Pudding*-Pan that meaſures 15 Inches acroſs, *within* the Wire, is 3 Inches and a Quarter *deep,* and *weighs* 4 Pounds.

The f ſtands for *fully, &c.* as in the two laſt Tables.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* one *Eighth* Part for *Wire,* and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper,* if the *Pudding*-pan were *New.*

Note, Pudding-pans have no Metal to be allowed for.

For the *Tinning,* See *Page* 27.

The Sauce-Pan *Table, on* Page 66.

THIS Table (as that of Pots above) ſhews the *Size, Length* from *Lag* to *Brim*, and the *Weight:* As for EXAMPLE, A two Gallon *Sauce*-Pan will meaſure 12 Inches from *Lag* to *Brim*, and *without* a Cover will weigh 8 Pounds, and *with* a Cover will weigh 10 Pounds, and the Cover *alone* will *weigh* 2 Pounds.

The b in the Table ſtands for *barely.*

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, if the *Handle* is IRON, (as is ſuppoſed in the Table) *deduct* one *Half* Part for the *Handle* and *Wire* [of which the *Handle* is $\frac{3}{4}$ and the *Wire* $\frac{1}{4}$] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the *Sauce*-pan and *Cover* were *New.*

But if the *Handle* is COPPER, *deduct* only one *Eighth* Part for the *Wire*, and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the *Sauce*-pan and Cover were *New.*

Note, Sauce-pans that have *Copper-handles* will weigh about *Eight* Ounces the *largeſt*, and *One* Ounce the *leaſt* LIGHTER than the *Iron-handled* Ones ſet down in the Table.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 27.

The Soop-Pan *Table, on* Page 66.

THESE *two* Tables ſhew the *Size, Length* from *Lag* to *Brim*, and *Weight:* Let us take an EXAMPLE of the *firſt* Table, *viz.* A *ſtraight-ſided* Soop-Pot, with Cover, that meaſures 18 Inches from *Lag* to *Brim*, *weighs* 20 Pounds, and *holds* 6 Gallons and 3 Quarts. Now an EXAMPLE of the *ſecond* Table, *viz.* A *ſtraight-ſided* Soop-Pot, *with* Cover, that meaſures 12 Inches and a Quarter from *Lag* to *Brim*, weighs 10 Pounds and a Quarter, and holds two Gallons.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, if the *Ears* are IRON, (as is ſuppoſed in the Table) *deduct* one *Sixth* Part for the *Ears*, *Bale*, and *Wire* [of which the *Ears* are $\frac{1}{6}$, the *Bale* $\frac{3}{6}$, and the *Wire* $\frac{2}{6}$] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the *Soop*-pot and *Cover* were *New.*

But

But if the *Ears* are COPPER, then *deduct* only an *Eighth* Part for *Bale* and *Wire* [of which the *Bale* is $\frac{4}{8}$ and the *Wire* $\frac{4}{8}$] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the *Soop*-pot and *Cover* were *New*.

Note, Thoſe *Soop*-pots that have *Copper-Ears* will weigh about *Three* Ounces the *largeſt*, and *One* Ounce the *leaſt* Size LIGHTER than thoſe with *Iron-Ears* ſet down in the Table.

☞ There is a Sort of *Soop*-pots called *cloſe covered* Soop-pots; the Covers of which *ſhut over* on the Outſide the Pot: Theſe are made of the ſame *Size* as thoſe above, and run but about 2 *Ounces* each Size HEAVIER.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 27.

The Stew-Pan *Table, on* Page 67.

THIS Table ſhews the *Diameter*, *Depth*, and *Weight*: As for EXAMPLE, A *Stew*-Pan that meaſures 14 Inches acroſs, *within* the Wire, is 4 Inches and a Quarter *deep*, and *without* a Cover *weighs* 6 Pounds, and *with* the Cover 8 Pounds 8 Ounces, and the Cover alone weighs 2 Pounds 8 Ounces, that is 2 Pounds and an Half.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, if the Handle is COPPER (as is ſuppoſed in the Table) *deduct full* one *Eighth* Part for *Wire*, and you will have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the *Stew*-pan were *New*.

But if the Handle is IRON, *deduct* full one *Fourth* Part for the *Handle* and *Wire* [of which the *Handle* is $\frac{7}{16}$ and the *Wire* $\frac{5}{16}$] and you have the *net* Weight of the *Copper*, if the *Stew*-pan and *Cover* were *New*.

Note, Thoſe Stew-pans that have *Iron-handles* will weigh about *Eight* Ounces the *largeſt*, and *One* Ounce the *leaſt* Size HEAVIER than the *Copper-handled* Ones ſet down in the Table.

Note alſo, The *rim'd* Covers have neither *Metal* nor *Wire*. And in the *ſeated* or *wired* Covers, *deduct* for the *Wire* in the *largeſt* Size *Five* Ounces, and in the *ſmalleſt* Size *Three* Ounces, and in Proportion for the *intermediate* Sizes.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 26.

The

The Brown Tea-Kettle *Table, on* Page 67.

THIS Table ſhews the *Size* and *Weight*: As for EXAMPLE, A Gallon *Brown* Tea Kettle, *with* Stand and Waiter, will *weigh* 4 Pounds 8 Ounces, that is, 4 Pounds and an Half, and *without* Stand and Waiter, 2 Pounds 4 Ounces, that is, 2 Pounds and a Quarter.

In theſe *brown* Tea-kettles there is no *Wire*, nor ought there to be *any* Metal; but if you find any at the Ears, *deduct Two* Ounces for it. *Note*, The *Waiters* to theſe *brown* Kettles, run about *Six* Ounces *each*.

N. B. Theſe *Brown* Tea-Kettles are the ſame *Depths* as the *Dutch* Tea-Kettles.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 27.

The Hollow Tea-Kettle *Table, on* Page 67.

THIS Table ſhews the *Size*, *Depth*, and *Weight*: As for EXAMPLE, A Gallon *Hollow* Tea-Kettle meaſures 6 Inches and an Half *deep*, and *weighs* 4 Pounds.

There ought to be neither *Metal* nor *Wire* in *hollow* Tea kettles, and therefore nothing is to be *deducted* from the *Weight* ſet down in the Table.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 27.

The Dutch Tea-Kettle *Table, on* Page 67.

THIS Table ſhews the *Size*, *Depth*, and *Weight*: As for EXAMPLE, A Gallon *Dutch* Tea-Kettle meaſures 6 Inches *deep*, and weighs 3 Pounds 14 Ounces, that is, 4 Pounds wanting two Ounces.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, deduct *a Pound* in *each* Kettle up to *Three* Quarts *incluſive*, for *Metal*, and for all above *Three* Quarts, *deduct a Pound* and *Half* for *Metal*.

Note,

Note, Of theſe *Dutch* Kettles, ſome have *ſeamed* Rings, and therefore in thoſe nothing is to be *deducted* for *Metal* at the *Ring*; but only for what is at the *Ears*, and for this deduct *Six* Ounces for all up to *Three* Quarts *incluſive*, and for all Kettles above *Three* Quarts deduct *Half a Pound* for *Metal* from the *Weight* ſet down in the Table.

Note further, That the *Depth* of the *Ring* to theſe Kettles points out the Quantity of *Metal*; for the *deeper* the *Ring* the *greater* the Quantity of *Metal* is that is run round it on the *Inſide*.

Theſe are ſometimes called *Metal* Kettles; and are ſo called, I ſuppoſe, becauſe uſually much loaded with *Lead*, which is what the *Workmen* call *Metal*.

For the *Tinning*, See *Page* 27.

The Warming-Pan *Table*, *on* Page 67.

THIS Table ſhews the *Diameter* and *Weight*: As for EXAMPLE, A *Warming*-Pan that meaſures 12 Inches and an Half acroſs the *Bottom* of it, *within* the Wire, will *weigh* 5 Pounds.

The Table, *how to be uſed.*

From the *Weight* ſet down in the Table, *deduct* about *Half a Pound*, which will be ſure to be ſufficient for the *Wire* in the *Pan*, *Cover*, and *Handle*.

Concerning the Tinning of BRAZIERS Goods, and of taking their Dimenſions.

Of Wine and Wincheſter Meaſure.

With ſome curious Obſervations concerning the Weight, &c. of Coppers with and without Pipes and Cocks: Alſo of Stills, and of Old Copper, Braſs, Pot-Metal, and Bell-Metal.

AS ſome Knowledge in *the Prices* uſually paid by Houſe-Keepers for the *Tinning* of BRAZIERS Goods may be of great Service to *Appraiſers*, when the Goods are fit *to be continued longer in Service*, (and therefore ought not to be valued as Old *Braſs* or *Copper*;) I ſhall here give them ſome Inſight into it.

The following Articles are Tinned *at* 2*d.* *an* Inch Diameter: (*the* Diameter *to be taken the* longeſt *Way* within *the* WIRE.)

PASTY-PANS; alſo, FISH-KETTLES, the *Plates* and *Covers* included.

☞ When the FISH-KETTLE has no *Cover* you may abate 4*d.* or 6*d.* according to *the Size* of it, and if *the Plate* only wants Tinning it is uſual for the *Braziers* to charge 1*s.* for it.

The following Articles are Tinned *by the* Inch Diameter, *viz. Pudding-Pans, Stew-Pans, and Frying-Pans.*

	In. Dr.	*s.*	*d.*
Pudding-Pans.	15	1	6
	14	1	3
	13	1	2
	12	1	0
	11	1	0
	10	1	0
	9	0	10
	8	0	10
	7	0	10
	6	0	10

	In. Dr.	*s.*	*d.*
Stew-Pans *and* Covers.	14	1	3
	13	1	2
	12	1	0
	11	1	0
	10	1	0
	9	0	10
	8	0	10

The *Covers* alone are 6*d.* Tinning.

Frying-

	In. Dr.	*s.*	*d.*
Frying-Pans.	14	1	3
	13	1	2
	12	1	0
	11	1	0
	10	1	0
	9	0	10
	8	0	10

The following Articles are Tinned at 2*d. an* Inch : *(the* Dimenſions *to be taken from* Lag *to* Brim) *viz.*

PORRIDGE-POTS ; and SOUP-POTS, with or without *Covers.*

☞ When the POT has *no Cover* you may abate 4*d.* or 6*d.* according to *the Size* of it.

The following Articles are Tinned by the PIECE, *viz.*

CULLENDERS, *Round* and *Oval*, large or ſmall —	2	0
TEA KETTLES, large or ſmall	2	6
BROWN Tea-Kettles that are new Tinned will alſo want new *Browning*, and if compleat are — — —	4	0
But if the Kettle *only*, the Tinning and Browning is —	3	0

Each.

viz. 2*s.* 6*d.* Tinning, and 6*d.* Browning.

N. B. The *Holes* of the Cullenders are obliged to be *ſtops* and *opened again*, and the Tea-Kettles *to be cleaned of their Scurf*, before they can be new Tinned ; which makes *theſe* Articles come *ſo dear.*

The following Articles are Tinned *according to what* They Contain, *viz. Sauce-Pans, Drinking-Cans, Coffee-Pots, and Chocolate-Pots.*

Sauce-Pans, with or without *Covers.*

	s.	*d.*
2 Gallons —	2	0
7 Quarts —	1	10
6 Quarts —	1	8
5 Quarts —	1	6
1 Gallon —	1	0
3 Quarts —	0	9
2 Quarts —	0	8
3 Pints —	0	6
1 Quart —	0	6
1 Pint — —	0	6

Drinking-Cans.

	s.	*d.*
2 Quarts —	1	0
3 Pints — —	0	10
1 Quart —	0	9
1 Pint — —	0	8

Coffee-Pots.

	s.	*d.*
3 Pints — —	1	2
1 Quart —	1	0
1 Pint ½ —	1	0
1 Pint — —	1	0

Chocolate-Pots.

2 Quarts 3 Pints 1 Quart 1 Pint	1*s.* each.	*N. B.* Brown *Chocolate* or *Coffee-Pots*, when *Tinned* and *new Browned*, are 4*s.* if *compleat*; or 3*s.* he Pot *only*.

DRIPPING-PANS are Tinned at 4*s.* the FOOT; the Meaſure to be taken from *Wire* to *Wire* the Longways of the PAN; *viz.* If the Pan meaſures 2 *Foot* 6 *Inches* the Longways, the Tinning comes to 10*s.*

☞ When the Pans have no Wells 6*d.* or ſo, may be abated in *each* Pan, according to its *Size*.

WHEN any of the *foregoing* BRAZIERS Goods are Tinned in the *common Manner*, then from the *Price* of Tinning with *pure grained Tin*, as above-mentioned, you muſt deduct as under, *viz.*

	s.	*d.*	
For Chocolate-Pots, Coffee-Pots, Drinking-Cans, Pudding-Pans, and Sauce-Pans	0	2	*Each.*
For Cullenders, *Round* and *Oval* Frying-Pans, Paſty Pans, Stew-Pans, and Tea-Kettles	0	3	*Each.*
For Porridge-Pots and Soup-Pots	0	4	
For Fiſh-Kettles and Plates —	0	6	
For Coffee-Houſe Boilers and Dripping-Pans — —	1	0	

☞ What *Braziers* Tin with in *the common Manner* is a Mixture of *Lead* and *Pewter*, and is worth 5*d. per* Pound; but *pure grained Tin* (which they ſay is equally as ſweet as *Silver*) is worth 10*d. per* Pound.

☞ A *Twenty-Gallon* Copper, Tinned after the *common Manner*, will weigh about *Eight Ounces* heavier for being Tinned; but if Tinned with *pure grained Tin*, it will weigh about *Eleven Ounces* heavier for being tinned.

☞ In Tinning with *pure grained Tin*, the Tin lies *thicker*, and is more *durable* than the Tinning in the *common Manner*: But either Way of Tinning is *equally* troubleſome to the Workman.

N. B. The Pretence that Tinning with pure grained Tin, is *a New Invention*, can only ſerve to impoſe on thoſe who are ignorant that all Maſter Braziers *of Credit and Reputation* have Tinned with nothing but grained Tin for many Years paſt; unleſs in working for the Shops, or where they have been pinched in the Price.

Of taking the DIMENSIONS *of* BRAZIERS *Goods.*

THE *Diſtance* from *Lag* to *Brim* is to be taken *croſs-wiſe* from the *Bottom* to the *Top* of the *inſide* of the *Wire.*

☞ In taking the *Diſtance* (which is often called the *Length*) from *Lag* to *Brim* of POTS that have *Necks*, (when you want to know *how much* it will contain) you muſt take it no *higher* than the *Bottom* of the *Neck.* But,

In taking the *Diſtance* from *Lag* to *Brim* of POTS that have a *Neck*, (when you want to know *how much* it will weigh) you muſt take it to the *Top* of the *Neck.*

All *Lengths*, *Breadths*, *Widths*, and *Diameters*, are to be taken *acroſs* Within-ſide of the *Wire.*

All *Depths* are to be taken Perpendicular, to the *very Top* of the *Collar*, *Neck*, or *Wire*, except the *Depths* of *Frying* and *Dripping-Pans*; and theſe are to be taken ſloping up the *Side*, to the *Top* of the *Wire.*

Of WINE *and* WINCHESTER *Meaſure.*

COFFEE-POTS, Chocolate-Pots, Tea-Kettles, and Diſtillers Cans, are always made by WINE-Meaſure, unleſs *ordered* to the contrary. And,

All *other* BRAZIERS Goods are made by WINCHESTER-Meaſure, unleſs *ordered* to the contrary.

See the *N. B.* relating to Stills, on *Page* 35.

Some curious Obſervations concerning the WEIGHT, *&c. of* COPPERS *and* STILLS.

Of COPPERS.

ALL Coppers, or Boilers under 24 *Gallons*, generally *weigh* after the Rate of *One Pound* and *an Half* to the *Gallon.* But,

All Coppers from 24 *Gallons* to 120 *Gallons* generally *weigh* about *One Pound* and a *Quarter* to the *Gallon*: And,

All Coppers from 120 *Gallons*, and all *upwards*, generally *weigh* about *Two Pounds* to the *Gallon.*

But, as it often happens that Coppers are beſpoke to be made *ſtronger* than the above *common Weights*, then the Addition is generally a *Quarter of a Pound* to a *Gallon* more than the Weights abovementioned, *viz.* Thoſe under 24 *Gallons* will weigh *One Pound* and *Three Quarters* to the *Gallon*. Thoſe from 24 to 120 *Gallons* will weigh *One Pound* and *an Half* to the *Gallon*. And thoſe of 120, and all upwards, will weigh *Two Pounds* and a *Quarter* to the *Gallon*.

N. B. The Coppers *abovementioned* are all ſuppoſed to be *without* PIPES and COCKS.

Tho' it is ſeldom that Coppers under 100 *Gallons* have PIPES and COCKS, yet we ſometimes meet with Coppers of 20 or 30 *Gallons* that have COCKS and PIPES. The *Cock* 7 lb.

N. B. The PIPES for Coppers and Stills are uſually joined from one End to the other with *Solder*, and then fixt to the Coppers with *Nails*: But Boilers, or *ſmall* Coppers have the Pipe ſometimes fixt to them with *Solder* inſtead of *Nails*; and when that is the Caſe, the Copper will weigh *ſomething leſs* than if the PIPE had been fixt to it with *Nails*.

Of Coppers that have *Pipes* and *Cocks* in them, *the* Pipe, *if* Soldered, is generally computed to weigh *One* Fourteenth of the *Weight* of the Copper, before the *Pipe* is put to it.

But if the PIPE *is laid over*, and *put together with* Nails inſtead of being Soldered, it is generally computed to weigh *One* Twelfth of the Weight of the Copper *before* the *Pipe* is put to it.

I Shall here ſet down the moſt *uſual Sizes* of Coppers that have *Cocks*, together with *the Diameter* of the *Bore*, and the *Weight* of the *Cocks*.

	Gal.	The BORE of the COCK will be *Inch.*	And the WEIGHT of the COCK *lb.*
In a Copper of	30	1½	7
	50	1¾	8
	80	2	12
	120	2¼	19
	150	2½	26
	200	2¾	30
	260	3	34
	340	3¼	44
And	420	3½	56
all above	420	3¾	70

Copper-

Copper-ſmiths and *Braziers* take the *Diameter* of the *Bore* of theſe *large* Cocks, at the *Hind Part* of the Cock, which is made to *receive the Pipe*; and ſince when the Cock and Pipe are ſoldered together the *Diameter* of the *Bore* cannot be taken *there*, the Reader muſt take Notice, that the *Diameter* of the *Bore* at the Mouth of the Cock is uſually about *Three Fourths* of the Diameter of the Bore behind, *viz.* a Cock that has the Bore Two Inches *behind*, the Bore *before* will meaſure about One Inch and an Half. And ſo of all the Reſt.

The *Weight* of *Solder* made uſe of to fix the *Cock* to the *Pipe* is never exactly aſcertained; but is uſually computed, on *an Average*, to be *One Eighth* of the *Weight* of the whole Copper, excluſive of *Pipe* or *Cock*: or *double* the *Weight* of the *Cock*: But ſometimes *Coppers* and *Stills* are loaded with *Solder* in a much greater Proportion than *double* the *Weight* of the *Cock*: For in weighing a *New* Copper the *Solder* is reckoned at 17 *d.* a lb.

Coppers that contain *upwards* of 700 *Gallons* have generally *pieced* Bottoms, and *Two* Courſes in the *Sides*; and this increaſes their Weight to about *One Eighth* more than the Coppers with *Pipes* and *Cocks laſt* ſpoken of.

Coppers *without* Cocks, if they are made *hollow* in the Bottom and Sides, will *contain* ſomething *more* than by the *Tables*; but don't *weigh more*.

N. B. A Copper that is *ſtraight-ſided* and *flat-bottomed*, and meaſures 30 *Inches* from *Lag* to *Brim*, will *contain* 30 *Gallons*, and (at *a Pound and an Half* to the *Gallon*) will *weigh* 45 Pounds: But if the *Sides* and *Bottom* are *ſwelled out* in the working, it may *contain* 32 or 33 *Gallons*: Nay, I have heard a *Copper-ſmith* affirm, it was poſſible to *draw out* the Sides and Bottom ſo *thin* that it ſhould *contain* 37 or 38 *Gallons*, and the *Weight* of the Copper be no way altered, tho' the *Content* of it is greatly by this Management.

Thoſe Coppers that have Cocks have the Bottoms *raiſed inwards*, which makes them *contain* ſomething *leſs* than by the *Tables*; but they don't weigh leſs.

The TRUE *Content* and *Weight* of theſe *two laſt-mentioned* Coppers may eaſily be aſcertained by the *Appraiſer's* Diſcretion.

I Shall

I Shall now ſhew the Reader, by a few *Examples* and *Directions*, how to *eſtimate* the Value of OLD Coppers or Boilers, and *compare* it with their Value when New.

EXAMPLE I. *How to* eſtimate *the* Value *of a Copper of* 20 Gallons *(with* Pipe, Caſe, *and* Cock) *at* 1 ½ lb. *to the* Gallon.

	lb.		d.		l.	s.	d.
Copper —	30	at	10	*(a)*	1	5	0
Pipe —	2	at	10	*(b)*	0	1	8
Caſe —	1	at	10		0	0	10
Cock —	7	at	6	*(c)*	0	3	6
Solder —	14	at	2	*(d)*	0	2	4
Total *Wt.*	54 lb.		Total *Value* £.		1	13	4

The *Value* of this Copper when New, at 17 *d.* a *Pound*, which is the *uſual* Price, is — —	3	16	6
The *Value* of it, ſold as *Second-Hand*, as *above*, is — —	1	13	4
The Loſs when ſold at *Second-hand*	2	3	2

N. B. Sometimes the *Solder* is not *caſed*. And ſometimes the *Cocks* are fixt on by *Plumbers*, who, having *ſo much a Joint*, are more ſparing of their *Solder* than the *Coppersmiths:* In either of theſe Caſes *an Allowance* muſt be made accordingly.

EXAMPLE II. *How to* eſtimate the Value *of a Copper of* 30 Gallons *(with* Pipe, Caſe, *and* Cock) at 1 ½ lb. *to the* Gallon.

	lb.		d.		l.	s.	d.
Copper —	45	at	10	*(a)*	1	17	6
Pipe —	2½	at	10	*(b)*	0	2	1
Caſe —	1½	at	10		0	1	3
Cock —	7	at	6	*(c)*	0	3	6
Solder —	14	at	2	*(d)*	0	2	4
Total *Wt.*	70 lb.		Total *Value* £.		2	6	8

The

In Example I. *(a) See* the Table of Coppers, N° I. *Page* 61. *(b) See Page* 30. *(c) See* the Table of Cocks, *Page* 30. *(d) See Page* 30 and 31.

In Example II. *(a) See* the Table of Coppers, N° I. *Page* 61. *(b) See Page* 30. *(c) See* the Table of Cocks, *Page* 30. *(d) See Page* 30 and 31.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The *Value* of this Copper when New, at 17 *d.* a *lb.* which is the *usual* Price, is — —	4	19	2
The *Value* at *Second-hand*, as *above*, is — — —	2	6	8
The Loss upon it, when sold as *Second-hand*, is — —	2	12	6

The *same* Allowance must be made for *Cock* and *Solder*, for all Coppers *up to* 60 *Gallons*.

N. B. The Weight of the *Case* (which is made of any *old* Piece of Copper they happen to have at Hand) is quite *uncertain*: To a 30 Gallon Copper it may be from *Three Pounds* to *Half a Pound*, &c.

EXAMPLE III. *How to* estimate *the* Value *of a Copper of* 200 Gallons *(with* Pipe, Case, *and* Cock) *at* 2 lb. *to the* Gallon.

	lb.		*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Copper	400	at	10	*(a)*	16	13	4
Pipe —	30	at	10	*(b)*	1	5	0
Case —	4½	at	10		0	3	9
Cock —	30	at	6	*(c)*	0	15	0
Solder —	60	at	2	*(d)*	0	10	0
Total *Wt.*	524½ lb.		Total *Val.*	£.	19	7	1

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The *Value* of this Copper, when *New*, at 17 *d.* a *Pound*, which is the *usual* Price, is	37	2	0½
The *Value* of it at *Second-hand*, as *above*, is — —	19	7	1
The Loss upon it, when sold as *Second-hand*, is — —	17	14	11½

N. B. In the *Three* EXAMPLES above, the Coppers are supposed to be *joined*, *&c.* with *Nails*, and to have lost *nothing* of their *Weight* by wearing.

Observe,

In EXAMPLE III. *(a) See* the Table of Coppers, N° I. *Page* 63. *(b) See Page* 30. *(c) See* the Table of Cocks, *Page* 30. *(d) See Page* 30 and 31.

N. B. The Table for Coppers, N° I. on *Page* 63, being calculated at 1½ *a Pound* to the *Gallon*, you find *against* 200 Gallons —	300 *lb.*
To which *add* 200 Gallons at ½ *a Pound* to the Gallon, is —	100
Total *Weight*	400 *lb.*

Observe,

Obſerve, That when Coppers are pretty much *worn*, it is uſual to deduct a *Third* from what the Copper weighed a *Gallon* when it was *New*, viz. if it weighed *a Pound and Half* when *New*, it is uſual to reckon it at *a Pound* to the *Gallon* when *Second-hand*.

COPPERS that are *ſet*, are ſometimes *burnt* very *thin*, and whilſt they remain *ſet* this cannot be diſcovered. And Coppers, by being *patched*, will ſometimes weigh *heavier* than they meaſure by the Rule and Tables.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS Coppers are very heavy; one of 100 *Gallons* (or 100 *Stone*) will weigh about *Three Hundred Weight* when *New*.

N. B. Tallow-Coppers that have *nailed* Pipes are generally *Half as heavy again* as thoſe that have *ſoldered* Pipes.

Of BRASS and COPPER. *Braſs*-Coppers have *no Rivets*, and therefore run LIGHTER, *viz.* about *a Pound and Quarter* to the *Gallon*, and the Metal is *paler*. *Copper* Coppers have *Rivets*, and therefore run HEAVIER, and are *redder*. If you *file* or *brighten* a little of the Veſſel, the Colour will ſhew whether it is *Braſs* or *Copper*. See alſo *Page* 37.

IT is *cuſtomary* in the buying of *old* Pots, Kettles, and Sauce-Pans, to *deduct* for the *Iron-handle* and *Wire*, as follows: For Pots, Kettles, and *large Things*, about *one Third* of the whole *Weight*; and to pay only for *two Thirds*: and for Sauce-Pans, and *ſmall Things*, to allow about *one Half*, *viz.* to pay for *Half* the whole *Weight*.

But the *Table* I have given you for finding the *Weight* of BRAZIERS *Goods* (from *Page* 52 to *Page* 59, *both incluſive*) will enable you to come at the NET *Weight* of the *Copper*, or *Braſs*, with much greater *Exactneſs* than by the above Method that is commonly practiſed.

I have known an OLD *Tea-Kettle* weigh *four* Pounds, and, when the *Scurf* was beat out, it weighed but *one Pound* and an *Half*; ſo that of this 4 *lb.* the Scurf was $2\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.* and the Copper only $1\frac{1}{2}$ *lb.* Things of this Nature ſhould be carefully guarded againſt.

Of STILLS.

I Shall now give the Reader ſome Inſight into the *Value* of STILLS, by furniſhing him with a NEW *Table* that ſhews how many *Gallons* a Still will *contain*; how many *Inches*

it

it muſt *meaſure* in the *Belly*, in the *Depth*, and in the *Lag*; and *alſo* what it will *weigh* in *Pounds*; as well as in *Hundreds*, *Quarters*, and *Pounds*; and I ſhall alſo ſhew him, by an *Example*, how to *eſtimate* the Value of OLD Stills, and *compare* it with their Value when NEW, as I have done of *Coppers* above.

A Table of Stills, *with their* Heads, Pipes, *and* Clamps *.

THE *Weight* of the Stills ſet down in this *Table* is the Weight of *the Copper* in the Still, Head, Pipe, and Clamps, *excluſive* of the Cock and Solder and Swan's *Neck*.

N. B. The *Swan's Necks* to Stills are made of the *beſt* Pewter, and are 14 *d. a Pound* when *New*, and are worth 7 *d.* or 8 *d. a Pound Second Hand*, to melt down †.

Gallons.	Inches *in the* Belly.	Inches *in the* Depth.	Inches *in the* Lag.		lb. *Weight.*	*Weight.* C.	Q.	lb.
11	16	16	14	Will weigh about	60	0	2	4
16	18½	18½	16		91	0	3	7
20	19¼	19¼	17¼		98	0	3	14
24	22	20	18		112	1	0	0
30	23	22	20		140	1	1	0
50	27	26	24		168	1	2	0
63	29	28	26		196	1	3	0
90	34	32	30		260	2	1	8
115	36	34	32		284	2	2	4
139	38	36	34		336	3	0	0

Stills and Coppers of *equal Contents* uſually have the *ſame ſized* Cocks, and *ſame Quantity* of Solder, *viz.* a Copper and Still of 200 *Gallons* will *each* require a *Cock* of 2 ¾ Inch Bore, 30 lb. and 60 lb. of *Solder*. See *Page* 30.

N. B. Stills are meaſured by the *Wine* Gallon, 44 of which are *equal* to 36 Gallons of *Beer* Meaſure: Or, an Hogſhead of *Wine* is 63 Gallons, *equal* to 54 Gallons (an Hogſhead) of *Beer* Meaſure nearly. The

* The *Clamps* are what the Still is *fixt by* into the *Brick Work*, and help to ſupport it.

† In a Still of 30 *Gallons* the *Swan's Neck*, if it be *Pewter*, will weigh about 30 *lb.* But if it be *Copper*, it will weigh about 15 or 16 *lb.* and conſequently the Weight of the Copper in a 30 Gallon Still, with the Head, Pipe, and Clamps, (if the Swan's Neck is *Copper*) inſtead of being 140 *lb.* as in the above Table, will be 155 or 156 *lb.*

The *Diameter* in the *Belly*; the *Depth* from the *Top* of the Bottom to the *Bottom* of the Collar; and the *Diameter* at the *Lag*; are to be taken on *the Inside* the Still.

N. B. In the above *Table* of Stills the *Pipes* are ſuppoſed to be *ſoldered* from *End* to *End*, and then fixt to the Stills with *Nails*.

☞ When you find the *Pipe laid over*, and nailed *together inſtead of being* ſoldered *together*, you may conclude the *Weight* of it to be *double* the Weight of thoſe that are *ſoldered*; and the Stills, or Coppers that have theſe *nailed* Pipes are generally as heavy again as thoſe that have *ſoldered* Pipes.

EXAMPLE. How to *eſtimate* the *Value* of a Still of 63 *Gallons*; with *Head, Pipe, Caſe*, and *Clamps*.

Copper in the		*C.*	*Q.*	*lb.*
	Still and Head, about	1	2	14
	Pipe, about —	— 0	0	12
	Caſe, about —	— 0	0	2

	C.	*Q.*	*lb.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Total of the *Copper*	1	3	0	at 10*d. a Pound*	8	3	4
Cock, about —	— 0	0	19	at 6*d. a Pound*	0	9	6
Soldered, about	— 0	1	8	at 2*d. a Pound*	0	6	0
Total *Weight*	— 2	0	27		£. 8	18	10

The *Value* of this Still, when *New*, at 17*d.* a Pound, which is the *uſual* Price, is — — — — { 17 15 7

The *Value* of it if ſold *as Second-Hand*, as above, is — — 8 18 10

The *Loſs* upon it when ſold at *Second-Hand*, is — — £. 8 16 9

Any Perſon deſirous of a further Inſight into the *Gauging*, &c. of *Stills* may be amply ſatisfied, by turning to the XXIV *Chapter* of Mr. *Leadbetter*'s ROYAL GAUGER, *Part* I. *Plate* VI. of the 4th Edition, where he'll find Examples of the famous Stills of *Meſſ. Lefevere, Haggard*, and *Penkithman*.

Of

Of the Value *of* OLD *and* NEW *Copper, Braſs, Bell-Metal, and Pot-Metal, at* LONDON.

Of COPPER.

OLD Copper (which is often called *Copper* SHRUF) is worth 7 ½*d.* a Pound *in Money*, and 9*d.* a Pound *in Exchange*.

New Copper, *in Plates*, will coſt 1*s.* a Pound if *ſtrong*, and 1*s.* 1*d.* a Pound if *ſlight*.

In exchanging *Old* Copper for *New*, at the *Copper-Warehouſes*, you pay 3*d.* a Pound for *ſtrong*, and 4*d.* a Pound for *ſlight*.

N. B. New Copper is uſually in Plates of 4 Foot *long* by 2 Foot *wide:* It is moſtly *rolled*; but ſometimes it is only *hammered*. All ſuch Plates as weigh 10*lb.* or *under*, are call'd *ſlight* Copper, and all ſuch Plates as weigh *above* 10*lb.* are called *ſtrong* Copper. The *Weight* of theſe Plates is uſually from 48*lb.* down to 6*lb.* From 48*lb.* down to 14*lb.* the Plate, the *Decreaſe* of Weight is uſually *a Pound per Plate*; and from 14*lb.* the Plate down to 6*lb.* the *Decreaſe* of Weight is uſually *Half a Pound per Plate*. A 48*lb.* Plate is *rather thicker* than a Crown Piece. A 20*lb.* Plate is *as thick* as a *worn Half-penny*. A 15*lb.* Plate is *as thick* as a *new Farthing*. A 10*lb.* Plate is *as thick* as a *new Six-pence*. And a 6*lb.* Plate is *as thick* as an *old worn Six-pence*.

Of Wrought *or* Hammered BRASS.

OLD wrought Braſs (which is often called *Braſs* SHRUF) is worth 7*d.* a Pound *in Money*, and 8*d.* a Pound *in Exchange*.

New Braſs in flat Plates is called *Black Latin*, and is 13*d.* a Pound, if it be *Engliſh*, and 15*d.* a Pound if it be *Flemiſh*.

In exchanging *old*, wrought or hammered Braſs for *new* Black Latin, at *the Warehouſes*, you pay, be it *ſtrong* or *ſlight*, 4 ½*d.* a Pound if it be *Engliſh*, and 6*d.* or 6 ½*d.* if it be *Flemiſh*.

But if the *new* Braſs is what they call *Kettle*-Braſs, *viz.* if it is *raiſed* into *Kettles* or *Skillets*, it is 2*d.* a Pound *dearer* than the *Engliſh* Black Latin; and 1*d.* a Pound *dearer* than the *Flemiſh* Black Latin.

N. B. Black Latin is uſually in Plates of 8 Foot *long* by 16 or 20 Inches *wide*. The *Thickneſs* of theſe Plates is from $\frac{3}{8}$ of an *Inch* down to the *Thinneſs* of a Sheet of the *very thinneſt* Writing-Paper. When theſe Plates are *very thick*, they are but about 4 Foot *long*; but if as *thin* or *thinner* than a *Six-pence*, they are 8 FOOT *long*.

BRASS is a Mixture of *Copper* and *Lapis Calaminaris* (a Thing of little or no Value) which is got out of *the Lead* Mines: 2 *lb.* of *Copper* and a *due* Quantity of *this Stone*, ground to a *fine Powder*, will produce 3 *lb.* of *Braſs*.

Of Caſt BRASS.

OLD Caſt Braſs, called *Yellow Metal*, is worth 6*d.* a Pound in *Money*, and 7*d.* a Pound *in Exchange*.

N. B. Candleſticks, ſmall Mortars, Snuffers, Plate-warmers, Fenders, Coach and ſmall Nails, *&c.* are made of this Metal.

NEW Caſt Braſs will coſt you 14*d* a Pound *rough* from the *Founders*; and they will take your *old* caſt Braſs at 7*d.* a *Pound* in *Exchange*, or give 6*d.* a *Pound* in Money.

Of BELLS *and* BELL-*Metal.*

BELL Metal is a Mixture of *Copper* and *Grained Tin*.

New Bells for Churches, *&c.* are 13*d.* a *Pound*, or 6*l. per Hundred Weight*, *viz.* 112lb. For *New caſting* old Bells, the Bell-Founders *uſually* charge 26*s. per Hundred Weight*, and then they reckon the *old* Metal at 4*l.* 14*s.* but ſome Founders will *New*-caſt them for 24*s. per Hundred Weight*, and then they reckon the *old* Metal at 4*l.* 16*s.* But if the Founder is to buy your *old* Bells out and out, he will give no more than 3*l.* 10*s.* a *Hundred Weight*.

N. B. The above is the Price of the Bells *without* the Clappers. For *new* Clappers, the Founders *uſually* charge 9*d. a Pound*, and allow but 2*d. a Pound* for the *old ones*.

Rule *for making* BELLS.

A BELL that meaſures, in the Mouth or Muzzle,

	Cwt.	*qrs.*	*lb.*
10 Inches,	weighs		20
11	—	—	30
12	—	—	40
13	—	—	50
14	—	—	60
15	—	—	70
16	—	—	80

	Cwt.	*qrs.*	*lb.*
18	1	1	—
19	1	2	—
20	1	3	—
21	2	—	—
22	2	1	14
23	2	2	14
24	3	—	—

These Weights are Turret, Clock, Alarm, or ſmall Church Bells.

Of Bell-*Metal for* Mortars.

THIS is a Mixture of *Copper* and *Lead*, and is what is uſually called Pot-Metal.

New large Mortars are 10*d. a Pound* at the Founders. For *new caſting* large Mortars, the Founders *uſually* charge 4*d. a Pound*; and then your *old* Metal is reckoned at 6*d.*: But if the Founder is to buy your *old* Metal, he will give no more than 5*d. a Pound*; and *Copper-ſmiths* and *Braziers* will give but 4*d.* or 5*d.* for theſe Mortars, or Caſt-*Pots*, &c.

N. B. What are uſually called *Braſs*-Cocks, *Braſs*-Weights, and *Braſs*-Pots, are made of this Metal.

Pewterers Goods.

Baſons *(waſh)* flat Bottomed, *on* Page 68.

OF theſe there are *Six* Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table. So that if you take the Diameter, which we'll ſuppoſe to be 11 ¾ *Inches*, the Table ſhews you the Weight is 2*lb.* 8*oz.* if the Baſon were *new*: Or if you know the Weight, the Table ſhews you the Diameter. And ſo of all the reſt of the Tables.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken *to the Outſide* (or very *Extent*) of the *Rim*.

☞ Theſe Tables for *Pewterers Goods* are ſo very plain and eaſy to be underſtood, that to give more *Examples* than I have *here* done, and under *Diſhes* and *Plates*, on *Pages* 41 and 42, would be only ſwelling out the Book to *no uſeful* Purpoſe.

Baſons *(waſh)* with a Foot, *on* Page 68.

OF theſe there are but *Three* Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Baſon were *new*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken *to the Outside* (or very *Extent*) of the *Rim*.

Barbers Basons, *Round*, *on* Page 68.

Of these there's only *One* Size, of the *Diameter* and *Weight* set down in the Table, if the Bason were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken *to the Outside* (or very *Extent*) of the *Rim*.

Barbers Basons, *Oval*, *on* Page 68.

Of these there are Two Sizes, which are *usually* of the *Diameters* and *Weight* set down in the Table, if the Basons were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* must be taken the *long Way* of the Bason, to the *Outside* (or very *Extent*) of the *Rim*.

Basons, *Breakfast* or *Slop*, *on* Page 68.

Of these there are Four Sizes, which are *usually* of the *Sizes* and *Weights* set down in the Table, if the Basons were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken *to the Outside* of the *Edge* at the *Top*.

Bed-Pans, *on* Page 68.

Of these there are Three Sizes, which are *usually* of the *Sizes* and *Weights* set down in the Table, if the Bed-Pans were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken to the very *Extent* of the *Belly* on the *Out-side*.

Candlesticks, *on* Page 68.

These are of various Sorts and Weights, and are made from *One Pound* to Two *Pounds* a Pair, if they were *New*.

N. B. There are 8 or 10 different Sorts of them.

Chamber-Pots, *Hand* and *Standing*, *on* Page 68.

Of these there are Four Sizes (*viz.* 2 of *Hand Pots* and 2 of *large standing Pots*) which are *usually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* set down in the Table, if the Pots were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken to the very *Outside* of the *Edge* at the *Top*; and those with a *Round* Top for *sitting-on*, to the very Outside of the Round at the *Top*.

Cranes, *on* Page 69.

Of these there are Six Sorts, which are *usually* of the *Sizes* and *Weights* set down in the Table, if the Cranes were *New*.

Cullenders,

Cullenders, with *Handles* and *Feet*, *on* Page 69.

Of theſe there are Four Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Cullenders were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken to the very *Outſide* of the *Rim* of the *Baſon*; for a Cullender is only a Baſon *pierced*, with *Handles* and *Feet* put to it.

Diſhes, *on* Page 69.

Of theſe there are Eighteen Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Diſhes were *New*.

This Table, by taking the *Diameter* [that is, meaſuring the Diſh directly *acroſs* to the very *Outſide* of the *Rim*] ſhews you *the Weight*.

EXAMPLE. *Suppoſe I have a Diſh that is* 16 ½ Inches acroſs, *and would know what is* the Weight *of it?*

Look in the Table, under *Inches Diameter*, for 16 ½ *Inches*; and *againſt it*, under *lb. Wt.* is 4 ¼ *Pounds*; and that is the *Weight* of a Diſh that is 16 ½ *Inches Diameter*; and ſo of any other.

N. B. This Table *alſo*, by having the *Weight*, ſhews you the *Diameter*; as in the above *Example*, a Diſh that *weighs* 4 ¼ *lb.* its *Diameter* is 16 ½ *Inches*; and ſo of all the reſt.

☞ For *Soup*-Diſhes and *Soup*-Plates, there ſhould be a ſmall Matter *added* to the Weight ſet down in the Table, on Account of their *Depth*.

N. B. Pye-plates, *Fiſh-plates*, and *Cheeſe-plates* are *equal* in *Weight* to *Diſhes* or *Plates* of the *ſame Diameter*; for theſe being *flat*, are uſually caſt *ſtronger* than *Diſhes* and *Plates* are, and the *piercing* of *Fiſh-plates* diminiſhes the *Weight* but very little.

Pye-plates, or *Cheeſe-plates*, if ſupported by a *Rim* or 3 *Feet*, they may weigh *about a Pound* more, according as they are in *Size*.

☞ Theſe Tables cannot be applied to find the *Weight* of *Oval* Pewter, becauſe two Diſhes, *&c.* may be of the *ſame Length*, and yet differ conſiderably in their *Breadth*; or two Diſhes, *&c.* may be of the *ſame Breadth*, and yet differ conſiderably in their *Length*, occaſioned by their having a different *Round*.

I have known ſome *Pewterers* uſe the following Table, to know what is loſt in the

Weight, by converting a *round* Diſh into an *oval* one: For all *oval* Diſhes are firſt *round*, and then cut and worked to an *Oval*.

A *round* Diſh of *lb.*	when cut and worked to an *Oval*, will be about — — *lb.*
20	16
16	12
12	9½
10	8
7	5½
5	4
4	3½
3	2¾
2½	2¼
2	1¾

The above is as near as can well be gueſſed at, becauſe *Oval* Diſhes will differ conſiderably in the *Weight*, as they are *more* or *leſs* round.

Plates, *on* Page 70.

Of theſe there are Six Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* ſet down in the Tables, if the Plates were *New*.

Example II. *Suppoſe you have a* Dozen *of* Plates *that are* 9½ *Inches* over, *and would know what the* Weight *is?*

Look in the Table, under *Inches Diameter*, for 9½, and againſt it, under *lb. Weight*, is 14 *Pounds*; and that is the Weight of a *Dozen* of *new* Plates that meaſure 9½ Inches *over*; and ſo of all the reſt.

N. B. This Table *alſo*, by having the *Weight*, ſhews you the *Diameter*; as in the above *Example*, a Dozen of *new* Plates that *weigh* 14 *lb.* are 9½ Inches *over*.

The *two* ſmalleſt Sizes of Plates are chiefly made for *Exportation*, and for *ſome* Parts they make them of 7 *lb.* and 9 *lb.* a *Dozen*, and for *other* Parts of 8 *lb.* and 10 *lb.* a *Dozen*.

Some Obſervations concerning Pewter.

☞ Nevertheleſs, after all this, there is no ſuch Thing as diſcovering the *exact Weight* of Pewter Diſhes or Plates, by taking their *Diameter*; yet, in compliance with the Cuſtom of attempting it by the Tables put upon *Wooden Rules* for that Purpoſe, and which the Public have long ſeemed very fond of, I have here ſet down the *Weight* and *Diameter* of *Round* Diſhes and Plates when *New*, more exact by far than they are to be found upon *Fry's*, or any other Rule I have ever yet ſeen.

Some of the Reaſons that occaſion the *Weight* and *Diameter* of Diſhes frequently to vary

vary are theſe:—All Workmen have not their *Moulds*, of the ſame Diameter, ſo truly made as to contain exactly the ſame Quantity of Metal; and then, the ſame Mould may one Time (by its being ſcrewed up *cloſer* or *looſer*) contain more or leſs Metal than at another Time: And, beſides theſe *Uncertainties* that may be occaſioned by the Mould, there may be ſome Uncertainty as to the Weight, occaſioned in the *Turning*, by the *Turners* taking off *more* or *leſs* Metal one Time than another. For theſe Reaſons (and ſome others not neceſſary to trouble the Reader with) it is more adviſeable to *weigh* the Pewter, than to gueſs at the *Weight* by taking the *Diameter*; ſeeing this laſt Method makes no Allowance for the Want of Weight occaſioned by wearing, which the weighing of it does.

N. B. The Weight in theſe Tables in Diſhes and Plates, is the Weight of them *New*, when finiſhed and fit for Sale.

Diſh-Covers, *Round*, with Handle, *on* Page 69.

Of theſe there are *Eight* Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Covers were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken to the *Outſide* of the *Rim* at the *Bottom*.

Diſh-Covers, *Oval*, with Handle, *on* Page 69.

Of theſe there are *Eight* Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Covers were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* muſt be taken the *long Way* of the Cover, to the *Outſide* of the *Rim* at the *Bottom*.

Funnels, *on* Page 69.

Of theſe there are *Four* Sorts, which are *uſually* of the *Sizes* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Funnels were *New*.

N. B. A *Quart* Funnel is what (if you ſtop the Bottom with your Finger, and fill it with Water) will hold juſt a *Quart*. And ſo of all the reſt.

Paſty-Pans, *on* Page 70.

Of theſe there are *Seven* Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Lengths* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Pans were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken the *long Way* to the *Outside* of the *Brim*.

Plates, *see* Diſhes.

Porringers, *with* Handle, *on* Page 70.

Of theſe there are *Three* Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Porringers were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken to the very *Outſide* of the *Edge* at the *Top*.

Porringers, *with* a Foot, *on* Page 71.

Of theſe there are *Three* Sorts, which are *uſually* of the *Sizes* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Porringers were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken to the very *Outſide* of the *Edge* at the *Top*.

Pots, Ale-Houſe, *on* Page 70.

Of theſe there are *Eight* Sorts, which are *uſually* of the *Sizes* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Pots were *New*.

N. B. Sometimes the Quart, Pint, and Half-pint, have *Lids* or *Covers*; for which you have alſo a Table.

Pots, Wine, *on* Page 70.

Of theſe there are *Seven* Sorts, which are *uſually* of the *Sizes* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Pots were *New*.

N. B. Sometimes theſe Pots have *Covers*, and ſometimes *not*, and you have a Column of the Weight of each.

☞ *Wine*-pots are made much *ſtronger* than Ale-pots.

Sauce-Boats, *with* a Foot *and* Handle, *on* Page 70.

Of theſe there are *Three* Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Boats were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken the *ſhort Way* of the Boat, in the *broadeſt* Part, *viz.* not *Spout* and *Handle* ways.

☞ Of theſe ſome have *One* Foot, and ſome have *Three* Feet; theſe latter are rather the heavier of the Two.

Spoons, *on* Page 70.

These are made to weigh from *One* Pound *Six* Ounces to *Two* Pounds a Dozen, if *New*.

Standiſhes, *with* 2 Flaps, *on* Page 71.

THESE are of *Four* Sorts, which are *uſually* of the *Lengths* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Standiſhes were *New*.

N. B. The *Length* is to be taken by the *longeſt* Way of the *Flaps*.

Still-Heads, *on* Page 71.

OF theſe there are *Three* Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Still-Heads were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken to the very *Outſide* of the *Verge*, or *Rim*, that goes *into* the *Lead Bottom*.

Stool-Pans, *on* Page 71.

OF theſe there are *Four* Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Pans were *New*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken to the very *Outſide* of the *Brim*, at the *Top*.

Syringes, *on* Page 71.

OF theſe there are *Three* Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Lengths* in the *Barrel*, and *Weights* ſet down in the Table.

N. B. The *Barrel* is the *Pipe* the *Sucker* moves in: but the *Noſe* is no Part of the *Barrel*.

Tea-Pots, *on* Page 71.

OF theſe there are *Five* Sorts, which are *uſually* of the *Size* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Tea-Pots were *New*, *including* the Wood-handle, which is about an *Ounce*.

Turins *and* Covers, *Oval*, with Feet, *on* Page 71.

OF theſe there are *Three* Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Lengths* and *Weights* ſet down in the Table, if the Turins and Covers were *New*. Of ſome the Handles are *jointed*.

N. B. A Turin conſiſts of *Two* Parts, *viz.* the *Bottom Part* and the *Cover*: And the Diameter is to be taken the *long Way* to the very *Outſide* of the *Rim* or *Edge* of the *Top* of the *Bottom Part*.

Turins *and* Covers, *Round*, with and without *Feet*, *on* Page 71.

OF theſe there are Two Sizes, which are *uſually* of the *Diameters* and *Weights* ſet down

in the Table, if the Turins and Covers were *New*. Of ſome the Handles are *jointed*.

N. B. The *Diameter* is to be taken to the very *Outſide* of the *Rim* or *Edge* of the *Top* of the *Bottom Part*.

Some Obſervations *concerning* PEWTER.

PEWTER is uſually diſtinguiſhed into *Three* Sorts, *viz.* HARD-Metal, TRIFLE-Metal, and LAY-Metal.

I. The *Hard*-Metal, when it is old, is worth 7*d.* a Pound in *Money*, or 8*d.* a Pound in *Exchange*. And of *this* Metal are uſually made the beſt Diſhes, Plates, Pye-Plates, Fiſh-Plates, and Cheeſe-Plates: Alſo Cullenders, Bed-Pans, Cranes, large and ſmall, Worms, Tankards, Spoons, *&c.* And what are made of this *Hard*-Metal are generally marked with an X, with a Sort of a Crown over it: Except the *Cranes*, *Worms*, and *Bed-Pans*, and theſe are ſeldom marked at all. But this *Hard*-Metal may be eaſily known by its nearly reſembling Silver.

II. The *Triſle*-Metal, when it is old, is worth 6*d.* a Pound in *Money*, or 7*d.* a Pound in *Exchange*. And of *this* Metal are uſually made Ordinary Diſhes and Plates; Alſo Ale-houſe Pots, Porringers, Funnels, Stool-Pans, Candleſticks, *&c.*

III. The *Lay*-Metal, when it is old, is worth 4*d.* a Pound in *Money*, or 5*d.* a Pound in *Exchange*. And of this Metal are uſually made Chamber-Pots, Still-Heads, Wine-Meaſures, *&c.*

N. B. Some People will have their Chamber-Pots, *&c.* made of *Hard*-Metal, and ſo ſome will have their Ale-houſe Pots, *&c.* But when they are ſo made of *Hard*-Metal, they are uſually marked with an X, with a Sort of a Crown over it.

☞ The *Triſle* and *Lay*-Metal are eaſily diſtinguiſhed from each other: For the *Triſle*-Metal has a *coarſe* Reſemblance of the *Hard*-Metal; and the *Lay*-Metal looks almoſt as coarſe as Lead. *See* Page 5, in the *Note*.

The Silver-Plate *Table*, on *Page* 72.

THIS Table ſhews what moſt Sorts of Plate (either *old* or *new* Sterling) are worth *per Ounce*, for a *Broker*, *&c.* to buy at *Second-hand*: But, if they are wrought after

after an uncommon neat *Faſhion*, and not very much abuſed, he may advance in Price according to his Diſcretion.

N. B. Such Plate as has moſt Solder uſed in making of it up, is always of *leaſt* Value; as appears by the Table. See *Page* 72.

Obſervations *concerning* Silver-Plate.

PLATE, both *old* and *new* Sterling, is bought and ſold by *Troy Weight*.

N. B. 24 *Grains* make 1 *Penny-weight*,
20 *Penny-weights* make 1 *Ounce*,
12 *Ounces* make 1 *Pound*-Troy.

FINE, or Virgin Silver, is ſaid to be worth 6*s.* 2*d. per Ounce* (or 3*l.* 14*s. per Pound*) before it is *alloyed*. Now, to bring this Fine or Virgin Silver down to New Sterling, it is lowered by *Alloy* 6*d.* an *Ounce* (which is 6*s.* a *Pound*) and is then worth 5*s.* 8*d.* an *Ounce* (or 3*l.* 8*s. per Pound*) if free from Solder: AGAIN; to lower this New Sterling down to old Sterling, they add Five *Penny-weight* of *Alloy* more to a *Pound*, and then it becomes old Sterling, and is worth 5*s.* 6*d.* an *Ounce* (or 3*l.* 6*s. per Pound*) if free from Solder.

N. B. Plate is uſually diſtinguiſhed into Large and Small.

Under the Denomination of Large Plate are comprehended *Spurs* *, *Table-Spoons*, and every Thing larger; and under the Denomination

---

* When a Pair of Silver Spurs are lined with Steel, the Makers reckon the Steel in the Spurs to weigh about 10 *dwt.* and the Steel in the Tackle to weigh about 5 *dwt.* viz. 13 *dwt.* in all; which deduct out of the whole Weight of the Pair of Spurs, and it leaves you the *neat* Weight of the Silver.

N. B. If only the Spurs, or only the Tackle is lined you muſt deduct accordingly. Of a Pair of Spurs that are *plated over*, the Silver is uſually reckoned at 5*s.* or 6*s.*

☞ Of Large Plate: Thoſe Spurs, Table-Spoons, and every Thing Large that are *not* marked as is directed on Page (50) are of a very uncertain Value.

Small Plate that is not marked with a *Lion* (beſides the *Maker's Name*) has never been aſſayed at the Hall, and therefore is of very uncertain Value.

nation of Small Plate are comprehended *Buckles, Buttons, Thimbles, Tippings of Mugs, Corals,* and every Thing Smaller. All ſmall Plate has no other Mark than the *initial* Letters of the *Maker's Name* and a *Lion.*

In the Year 1701 the Goldſmiths, Silverſmiths, and Plate-workers of this 1701 Kingdom, remote from the City of *London,* finding great Difficulties and Hardſhips in the Exerciſe of their Trades, for want of *Aſſayers* in convenient Places to Aſſay and touch their wrought Plate, apply'd to Parliament, who, for Remedy whereof, and for preventing all Frauds and Corruptions therein, enacted by the 12 & 13 *W.* III. *C.* 4. That the ſeveral Cities of *York, Exeter, Briſtol, Cheſter,* and *Norwich* (where the Mints were lately erected for re-coining the Silver Money of this Kingdom) ſhould be appointed for the Aſſaying and Marking of wrought Plate: And to theſe, the Town of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne* was added by the 1 *Anne, St.* 1. *C.* 9. And that the Goldſmiths, Silverſmiths, and Plate-workers in the ſaid Places ſhould be incorporated into a Company, and chuſe Wardens yearly. And that an Aſſayer ſhould be elected by the Company in each of the ſaid Places, who ſhould be ſworn to the faithful Diſcharge of his Office by the Mayor: And that if any Plate ſhould be Touched, Marked, or allowed for Good, by any of the Aſſayers of the reſpective Places aforeſaid, and if in the ſame there ſhall be found any Deceit, then ſuch Aſſayer, who ſo marked the ſame, ſhould forfeit double the Value of the Plate ſo marked; to be recovered, one Half to the King, and the other Half to ſuch Perſon as ſhall ſue for the ſame in any Court of Record, in any County or Place wherein ſuch Offence ſhall be committed. And that every Goldſmith, Silverſmith, or Plate-worker, inhabiting in any of the ſaid Places, or in any other Town or Place, where an Aſſayer is not appointed, before he takes upon him to exerciſe any of the ſaid Trades, ſhall enter his Name and his Mark, and Place of Abode, with the Wardens of ſuch Company of that City or Place where an Aſſayer is appointed; which ſhall be done by the ſaid Wardens, upon Demand, without Fee or Reward: And if he ſhall not enter his Name and Mark, and Place of Abode, as aforeſaid, or

ſhall

ſhall ſtrike any other Mark on Plate, but what is ſo entered, he ſhall forfeit double the Value of the Plate, ſo marked; Half to the King, and Half to ſuch Perſon as ſhall ſue for the ſame, in any Court of Record, in the County or Place where the Offence ſhall be committed.

And that no Goldſmith, Silverſmith, or Plate-worker, in any of the ſaid Places, ſhall work or make any Plate of Silver, leſs in Fineneſs than the Standard of this Kingdom, which for the Time being is or ſhall be appointed by Law for wrought Plate; nor ſhall put to Sale, exchange, or ſell any Plate, or Manufacture of Silver, made after the *Nine and Twentieth Day of September*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and One, until ſuch Time as ſuch Plate has been legally marked, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Plate, or the Value thereof, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as will ſue for the ſame, to be recovered in any Court of Record in any County or Place wherein ſuch Offence ſhall be committed.

And every Goldſmith, Silverſmith, or Plate-worker, inhabiting in any of the Places aforeſaid, or in any Town or Place where there is not an Aſſayer appointed, ſhall firſt fix his Mark and then ſend it to an Aſſayer; and if it be found by the Aſſayer to be of the Fineneſs of the Standard, then he ſhall mark it, and have *6d. per* lb. *Troy* for his Trouble *: And if any ſuch Perſon, where an Aſſayer is not appointed, ſhall make any Plate leſs in Fineneſs than the Standard, or put any to Sale, (except what, by reaſon of its Smallneſs, is not capable of the Touch) before it ſhall be aſſayed and marked, he ſhall forfeit the ſame; Half to the King, and Half to him that ſhall ſue for the ſame in any Court of Record in the County or Place where the Offence ſhall be committed.

And as to the Fineneſs thereof by the Standard, it is enacted by the 6 G. C. II. that after the *Firſt* of *June*, 1720, that Plate may be made, either according to the OLD Standard (of 11 *Ounces* 2 *Pennyweights* fine Silver in every Pound 1720.

* *N. B. See* the Act 12 *Geo.* II. C. 26. in which the Prices of *Aſſaying* and *Marking* the ſeveral Sorts of *Gold* and *Silver*-Plate are *particularly* aſcertained: But are *too numerous* to be inſerted in theſe *Extracts*.

Pound *Troy*) Or according to the NEW Standard (of 11 *Ounces* and 10 *Pennyweights* in every Pound *Troy*) but then it muſt be *differently* marked, *viz.*

OLD STERLING,

That is to ſay, Plate of 11 Ounces 2 Pennyweights, ſhall be marked with the *Maker*'s Mark, *viz.* the *firſt* Letters of his *Chriſtian* and *Surname*: The Mark of the Goldſmiths Company in *London*, viz. the *Leopard's Head*, *Lion paſſant*, and a diſtinct *variable Mark* to denote the *Year*: Or with the Mark of the *Worker* or Maker, and with the *Marks* appointed to be uſed by the Aſſayers at *York*, *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter*, *Norwich*, or *Newcaſtle upon Tyne* *. And the

NEW STERLING,

Or Plate of 11 Ounces and 10 Pennyweights, ſhall be marked with the *Maker*'s Mark, *viz.* the *firſt* Letters of his *Chriſtian* and *Surname*, and the Mark of the ſaid Goldſmiths Company in *London*, viz. *a Lion's Head eraſed*, the Figure of a Woman called *Britannia*, and the ſaid *variable* Mark, or Letter, to denote the Year: Or with the Mark of the *Worker*, or Maker, and with the *Marks* appointed to be uſed by the Aſſayers at *York*, *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter*, *Norwich*, or *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*. And,

By

---

* *The Arms of thoſe Places (except* London) *which the reſpective* Aſſayers *are appointed to mark their Plate with, according to* 12 & 13 W. III. C. 4.; 1 Anne, C. 9.; 6 & 12 Geo. II. C. 11. & C. 26. *are as follows:*

York — Argent, on a Croſs, Gules, Five Lions paſſant and gardant, Or.

Exeter — Party *per* Pale, Gules and Sable, a Caſtle Triple-Towered, Or.

Briſtol — Gules, a Caſtle upon a Hill by the Sea Side, and the Helm of a Ship, under Sail, paſſing by, all proper.

Cheſter — In Pale Dexter, Gules, Three Demy Lions gardant, Or; and in the Siniſter, Azure, Two Garbs, Or.

Norwich, Gules, a Caſtle Triple-Towered, Argent, in Baſe a Lion of *England*.

Newcaſtle, Gules, Three Caſtles, Argent.

By the 12 *Geo.* II. C. 26. *for the better preventing Frauds and Abuſes in Gold and Silver-Wares:* It was Enacted, that if, after the 28th Day of *May* 1739, any Goldſmith or Silverſmith, or other Perſon whatſoever, ſhall caſt, forge, or counterfeit, or cauſe or procure to be caſt, forged, or counterfeited, any of the Marks or Stamps of the ſaid Company of Goldſmiths in *London*, or any of the Marks or Stamps appointed to be uſed for marking wrought Plate at *York*, *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter*, *Norwich*, or *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, or any of them; or ſhall caſt, forge, or counterfeit, or cauſe or procure to be caſt, forged, or counterfeited, any Mark, Stamp, or Impreſſion, *to reſemble* any Mark, Stamp, or Impreſſion, to be made with any Mark or Stamp to be uſed by the ſaid Company of Goldſmiths in *London*, or by the Wardens or Aſſayers at *York*, *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter*, *Norwich*, or *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, or any of them, in purſuance of this Act, or any other Acts of Parliament now in Force; or ſhall mark or ſtamp, or cauſe or procure to be marked or ſtamped, with any ſuch counterfeit Mark or Stamp, any wrought Plate of Gold or Silver whatſoever, or any Wares of Braſs, or other baſe Metal ſilvered over, and reſembling Plate of Silver; or ſhall *tranſpoſe or remove*, or cauſe or procure to be tranſpoſed or removed from one Piece of wrought Plate to another, or to any Veſſel of ſuch baſe Metal, as aforeſaid, any of the Marks, Stamps, or Impreſſions made, or to be made, by or with any of the Marks or Stamps of the ſaid Company of Goldſmiths in *London*, or of the Wardens or Aſſayers at *York*, *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter*, *Norwich*, or *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, or any of them, uſed or to be uſed for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, in purſuance of this or any other Act of Parliament now in Force; or ſhall ſell, exchange, or expoſe to Sale, any Manufacture of Silver, or export the ſame out of this Kingdom, with any ſuch forged or counterfeit Mark, Stamp, or Impreſſion thereon, or any Mark, Stamp, or Impreſſion ſo tranſpoſed or removed from another Piece of Plate as aforeſaid, knowing ſuch Mark, Stamp, or Impreſſion to be forged, counterfeited, or tranſpoſed, or removed as aforeſaid: THEN ſuch Goldſmith, Silverſmith, or other Perſon ſhall, for every or any of

1739

the ſaid Offences, forfeit and pay the Sum of *One hundred Pounds*, Half to the King, and Half to the Proſecutor; AND for Default of Payment thereof, or any Part thereof, ſhall be committed, by the Court in which Judgment ſhall be given thereon, to the Houſe of Correction for the County, City, or Liberty where convicted, there to remain, and be kept to hard Labour for any Time not exceeding the Space of *Two Years*, or until Payment be made of the ſaid Forfeiture.

But this Act is not to extend to Jewellers Works of Gold or Silver, wherein any Jewels, or other Stones ſhall be ſet (other than Mourning-Rings) nor to any jointed Night Ear-Rings of Gold, or Gold Springs of Lockets.

"PROVIDED alſo, and it is hereby declared, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend to oblige any of the following Wares of Gold or Silver to be ſtamped or marked by the ſaid reſpective Companies of Goldſmiths, or any of them; that is to ſay, Rings, Collets for Rings, or other Jewels, Chains, Necklace Beads, Lockets, hollow or raiſed Buttons, Sleeve-Buttons, Thimbles, Coral Sockets and Bells, Ferrils, Pipe Lighters, Cranes for Bottles, very ſmall Book Claſps, any Stock or Garter-Claſps jointed, very ſmall Nutmeg-Graters, Rims of Snuff-Boxes whereof Tops or Bottoms are made of Shell or Stone, Sliding Pencils, Toothpick-Caſes, Tweezer Caſes, Pencil-Caſes, Needle-Caſes, any Philligree-Work, any Sorts of Tippings or Swages on Stone or Ivory-Caſes, any Mounts, Screws, or Stoppers to Stone or Glaſs-Bottles, or Phials, any ſmall or ſlight Ornaments put to Amber or other Eggs or Urns, any wrought Seals, or Seals with Cornelian or other Stones ſet therein, or any Gold or Silver Veſſel, Plate, or Manufacture of Gold or Silver ſo richly engraved, carved, or chaſed, or ſet with Jewels or other Stones, as not to admit of any Aſſay to be taken of, or a Mark to be ſtruck thereon, without damaging, prejudicing, or defacing the ſame, or ſuch other Things as by reaſon of the Smallneſs or Thinneſs thereof, are not capable of receiving the Marks herein before mentioned, or any of them, and not weighing Ten Penny Weight of Gold or Silver each."

"AND ſince it may be neceſſary to uſe a greater

greater Quantity of SOLDER in or about one Piece of wrought Plate, more than another, ſo that the ſame cannot be aſcertained by any general Rule; and there being great Frauds daily committed by uſing too much *Solder* in or about wrought Plate; it was Enacted, That after the Twenty-eighth Day of *May* 1739, it ſhall be lawful for any Warden, or Deputy Warden of the Company of Goldſmiths in *London*, or for any Warden or Aſſayer of *York*, *Exeter*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter*, *Norwich*, and *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, (ſuch Warden, Deputy Warden, or Aſſayer, being or having been a Working Goldſmith or Silverſmith) to adjudge and determine what *Solder* is neceſſary in or about every Piece of Plate which ſhall be brought or ſent to the ſaid Aſſay-Offices, to be Aſſayed or Marked; and when ſuch Warden, Deputy Warden, Wardens or Aſſayers, or any of them, ſhall adjudge any ſuch Piece or Parcel of Plate to be too much charged with *Solder*, he or they ſhall and may refuſe to permit the ſame to be aſſayed or marked.

"AND every Perſon who ſhall think him or herſelf any Way aggrieved, by any Judgment, Order, or Determination of any ſuch Warden, or Deputy Warden of the ſaid Company of Goldſmiths in *London*, may appeal to the other Wardens of the ſaid Company for the Time being, or any Two of them, or to the Meeting of the *Standing Committee* of the ſaid Company; and if not ſatisfied with the Determination of the ſaid Wardens or Committee, may appeal from thence to the *Court of Aſſiſtants* of the ſaid Company; or may appeal in the firſt Inſtance to the ſaid *Court of Aſſiſtants*, by Writing under his or her Hand, deſiring their Order or Judgment thereupon, who, upon ſuch Complaint, on hearing the Caſe, are required to determine the ſame; but the Order and Determination of the *Court of Aſſiſtants* of the ſaid Company ſhall be *final* and *concluſive*."

The AMOUNT-*Table* for SILVER-Plate.

Beginning on *Page* 73.

THIS Table ſhews the *Amount* of any Number of *Ounces* from 5 *s.* 3 *d.* to 6 *s.* 10 *d.* per *Ounce.*

EXAMPLE I. *What does* 80 Ounces *of Plate amount to at* 5 s. 5 d. *per* Ounce?

Look at the *Top* of the Table for 5 *s.* 5 *d.* per *Ounce*, and keep your Eye down under *Oz.* till you come to 80, and againſt 80 is 21 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and that is what 80 *Ounces* of Plate come to at 5 *s.* 5 *d.* per *Ounce.*

N. B. If you want any Number of *Ounces* that are *not* ſet down in the TABLE; you may take it out *thus:*

EXAMPLE II. *What does* 120 Ounces *come to at* 5 *s.* 5 *d.*? ANSWER, 32 *l.* 10 *s.* viz.

oz.				*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
80	at 5 *s.* 5 *d.*	is		21	13	4
40				10	16	8
120			£.	32	10	0

Or you may take out of the TABLE the *Value* of 60 *oz.* and *double* it, *&c.*

N. B. If you have Occaſion for the Value of *Pennyweights*, you have 5, 10, and 15, (which is $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an *Ounce)* at the *Bottom* of the Table; and if you want any other Number of *Dwts.* it is eaſy from theſe *to find* and *add* their Value, as Occaſion may require.

Gaugers;

Gaugers.			Coopers.		
Inches.	10*lbs.*	*Gall.*	*Inches.*	8*lbs.*	*Gall.*
9	6	2	9	5	2
11	0	3	11	0	3
12	1	4	12	1	4
13	1	5	13	1	5
13	9	6	14	0	6
14	6	7	14	5	7
15	5	8¼	15	3	8¼
15	9	9	16	0	9
16	5	10	16	4	10
17	1	11¼	17	1	11¼
17	6	12	17	5	12
18	1	13	18	1	13
18	5	14	18	4	14
19	0	15¼	19	0	15¼
19	4	16¼	19	3	16¼
19	7	17	19	6	17
20	1	18	20	1	18
20	4	18¾	20	4	18¾
20	8	20	20	7	20
21	5	22	21	4	22
22	2	24½	22	1	24½
22	8	26½	22	6	26½
23	3	28¼	23	3	28¼
23	9	30½	23	7	30½
24	4	32½	24	3	32½
24	9	35	24	7	35
25	4	36¾	25	3	36¾
25	8	38½	25	7	38½
26	3	40½	26	2	40½
27	1	44½	27	1	44½
27	9	48½	27	7	48½
28	4	51	28	5	51
29	3	56	29	3	56
30	1	61	30	0	61
31	0	66¾	31	0	66¾
31	7	70	31	5	70
32	5	77	32	4	77
33	1	80¾	33	1	80¾
33	9	87	33	7	87
34	4	91	34	3	91
35	2	97	35	1	97
35	7	101½	35	5	101½
36	8	112	36	6	112
37	9	122	37	7	122
38	9	131	38	7	131
39	8	141	39	6	141
40	8	152	40	6	152
41	6	161	41	5	161

See this GAUGER's Table explained, *Page* 1.

See this COOPER's Table explained, *Page* 1.

Oz. & lb. Table.

per Oz.	per lb. *Avoir dupoiſe*		per lb. *Troy.*	
d.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
$\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	0	3
$\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	0	6
$\frac{3}{4}$	1	0	0	9
1	1	4	1	0
1$\frac{1}{4}$	1	8	1	3
1$\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	1	6
1$\frac{3}{4}$	2	4	1	9
2	2	8	2	0
2$\frac{1}{4}$	3	0	2	3
2$\frac{1}{2}$	3	4	2	6
2$\frac{3}{4}$	3	8	2	9
3	4	0	3	0
3$\frac{1}{4}$	4	4	3	3
3$\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	3	6
3$\frac{3}{4}$	5	0	3	9
4	5	4	4	0
4$\frac{1}{4}$	5	8	4	3
4$\frac{1}{2}$	6	0	4	6
4$\frac{3}{4}$	6	4	4	9
5	6	8	5	0
5$\frac{1}{4}$	7	0	5	3
5$\frac{1}{2}$	7	4	5	6
5$\frac{3}{4}$	7	8	5	9
6	8	0	6	0
6$\frac{1}{4}$	8	4	6	3
6$\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	6	6
6$\frac{3}{4}$	9	0	6	9
7	9	4	7	0
7$\frac{1}{4}$	9	8	7	3
7$\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	7	6
7$\frac{3}{4}$	10	4	7	9
8	10	8	8	0
8$\frac{1}{4}$	11	0	8	3
8$\frac{1}{2}$	11	4	8	6
8$\frac{3}{4}$	11	8	8	9
9	12	0	9	0
9$\frac{1}{4}$	12	4	9	3
9$\frac{1}{2}$	12	8	9	6
9$\frac{3}{4}$	13	0	9	9
10	13	4	10	0
10$\frac{1}{4}$	13	8	10	3
10$\frac{1}{2}$	14	0	10	6
10$\frac{3}{4}$	14	4	10	9
11	14	8	11	0
11$\frac{1}{4}$	15	0	11	3
11$\frac{1}{2}$	15	4	11	6
11$\frac{3}{4}$	15	8	11	9

C. Weight & Plumbers Table. (112 lb.)

d.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
0$\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	4
0$\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	8
0$\frac{3}{4}$	0	7	0
1	0	9	4
1$\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	8
1$\frac{1}{2}$	0	14	0
1$\frac{3}{4}$	0	16	4
2	0	18	8
2$\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	0
2$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	4
2$\frac{3}{4}$	1	5	8
3	1	8	0
3$\frac{1}{4}$	1	10	4
3$\frac{1}{2}$	1	12	8
3$\frac{3}{4}$	1	15	0
4	1	17	4
4$\frac{1}{4}$	1	19	8
4$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	0
4$\frac{3}{4}$	2	4	4
5	2	6	8
5$\frac{1}{4}$	2	9	0
5$\frac{1}{2}$	2	11	4
5$\frac{3}{4}$	2	13	8
6	2	16	0
7	3	5	4
8	3	14	8
9	4	4	0
10	4	13	4
11	5	2	8
12	5	12	0
13	6	1	4
14	6	10	8
15	7	0	0
16	7	9	4
17	7	18	8
18	8	8	0
19	8	17	4
20	9	6	8
21	9	16	0
22	10	6	4
23	10	14	8
24	11	4	0

See this *Hundred-Weight* Table explained on *P.* 2.

Explained, *Page* 1.

The Price.	Score Table. *The Score.*	
d.	*s.*	*d.*
0 1/4	0	5
0 1/2	0	10
0 3/4	1	3
1	1	8
1 1/4	2	1
1 1/2	2	6
1 3/4	2	11
2	3	4
2 1/4	3	9
2 1/2	4	2
2 3/4	4	7
3	5	0
3 1/4	5	5
3 1/2	5	10
3 3/4	6	3
4	6	8
4 1/4	7	1
4 1/2	7	6
4 3/4	7	11
5	8	4
5 1/4	8	9
5 1/2	9	2
5 3/4	9	7
6	10	0
6 1/4	10	5
6 1/2	10	10
6 3/4	11	3
7	11	8
7 1/4	12	1
7 1/2	12	6
7 3/4	12	11
8	13	4
8 1/4	13	9
8 1/2	14	2
8 3/4	14	7
9	15	0
9 1/4	15	5
9 1/2	15	10
9 3/4	16	3
10	16	8
10 1/4	17	1
10 1/2	17	6
10 3/4	17	11
11	18	4
11 1/4	18	9
11 1/2	19	2
11 3/4	19	7
12	20	0

See this Score Table explained, *Page* 2.

Damask Table. *Breadth.*	*Feet.*	*Inches.*
1	1	9
2	3	6
3	5	3
4	7	0
5	8	9
6	10	6
7	12	3
8	14	0
9	15	9
10	17	6
11	19	3
12	21	0
13	22	9
14	24	6
15	26	3
16	28	0
17	29	9
18	31	6
19	33	3
20	35	0
21	36	9
22	38	6
23	40	3
24	42	0
25	43	9
26	45	6
27	47	3
28	49	0
29	50	9
30	52	6
31	54	3
32	56	0
33	57	9
34	59	6
35	61	3
36	63	0
37	64	9
38	66	6
39	68	3
40	70	0
41	71	9
42	73	6
43	75	3
44	77	0
45	78	9
46	80	6
47	82	3

See this Damask and Wall-Paper Table explained, *Page* 3.

Linen Table.

Bread.	*Feet.*	*Inches.*
1	2	9
2	5	6
3	8	3
4	11	0
5	13	9
6	16	6
7	19	3
8	22	0
9	24	9
10	27	6
11	30	3
12	33	0
13	35	9
14	38	6
15	41	3
16	44	0
17	46	9
18	49	6
19	52	3
20	55	0
21	57	9
22	60	6
23	63	3
24	66	0
25	68	9
26	71	6
27	74	3
28	77	0
29	79	9
30	82	6
31	85	3
32	88	0
33	90	9
34	93	6
35	96	3
36	99	0
37	101	9
38	104	6
39	107	3
40	110	0
41	112	9
42	115	6
43	118	3
44	121	0
45	123	9
46	126	6
47	129	3
48	132	0

Cast-Lead Table.

Thick. *In.*	Thick. *Pts.*	*Weight* per *Foot.* *lb.*	*oz.*	*dr.*
	1/32	1	15	6½
	1/16	3	14	13
	1/8	7	13	10
○ 1/4		15	11	4
	1/32	17	10	10½
	1/16	19	10	1
	1/8	23	8	14
○ 1/2		31	6	8
	1/32	33	5	14½
	1/16	35	5	5
	1/8	39	4	2
○ 3/4		47	1	12
	1/32	49	1	2½
	1/16	51	0	9
	1/8	54	15	6
I		62	13	0
	1/32	64	12	6½
	1/16	66	11	13
	1/8	70	10	10
I 1/4		78	8	4
	1/32	80	7	10½
	1/16	82	7	1
	1/8	86	5	14
I 1/2		94	3	8

See this *Table* explained, *Page* 5.

Cast Lead-Pipe Table.

When the *Bore* is	*Inch.*	The *Weight* per *Yard* will be	*lb.*
	3/4		9
	1		12
	1 1/4		16
	1 1/2		18
	1 3/4		21
	2		24

See this *Table* explained on *Page* 6.

See *Page* 4.

The Iron Table.

Light-*hammered*. 1 *Foot* in Length.				Close-*hammered*. 1 *Foot* in Length.			
Side of Sq.		*Weight.*		*Side of* Sq.		*Weight.*	
Inches.	8*ths.*	*Pounds.*	*Ounces.*	*Inches.*	8*ths.*	*Pounds.*	*Ounces.*
0	4	0	13	0	4	0	13
0	5	1	4	0	5	1	5½
0	6	1	13	0	6	1	15
0	7	2	8	0	7	2	10
1	0	3	5	1	0	3	7
1	1	4	3	1	1	4	5½
1	2	5	3	1	2	5	6
1	3	6	4	1	3	6	8¼
1	4	7	7	1	4	7	11¾
1	5	8	12	1	5	9	1
1	6	10	2	1	6	10	8½
1	7	11	9	1	7	12	1½
2	0	13	4	2	0	13	12
2	1	14	15	2	1	15	8
2	2	16	12	2	2	17	6
2	3	18	10	2	3	19	6
2	4	20	10	2	4	21	7¾
2	5	22	12	2	5	23	10
2	6	24	15	2	6	26	0¾
2	7	27	4	2	7	28	3½
3	0	29	11	3	0	30	15
3	1	32	4	3	1	33	9
3	2	34	14	3	2	36	4
3	3	37	10	3	3	39	5½
3	4	40	8	3	4	42	2
See this Table explained, *Page* 6.				See this Table explained, *Page* 6.			

Baſons.

Inches Diam.	*Inches deep.*	*The Weight.* *lb.*	*oz.*
12	3	2	12
11	$2\frac{3}{4}$	2	4
10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	0
9	$2\frac{1}{4}$	1	12
8	2	1	8

See this Table for *Baſons* explained on *Page* 12.

Cans, Diſtillers.

Size. *Gallons.*	*Quarts.*	*Inches deep.*	*The Weight.* *lb.*	*oz.*
5	0	20	15	0
4	0	18	13	0
3	0	16	11	0
2	0	14	9	8
1	2	13	8	12
1	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$	8	0
0	3	$10\frac{1}{2}$	7	8

See this Table for *Diſtillers-Cans* explained on *P.* 12.

Cans, Drinking.

Size. *Quarts.*	*Pints.*	*Inches deep.*	*The Weight.* *lb.*	*oz.*
2	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	2	0
0	3	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1	12
1	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	4
0	1	5	0	12

See this Table for *Drinking-Cans* explained on *P.* 13.

Chocolate-Pots.

The Size.	*Inches deep*	*The Weight.* *lb.*	*oz.*
2 Q^{ts}	$7\frac{3}{4}$	2	0
3 P^{ts}	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1	8
1 Q^{t}	$6\frac{3}{4}$	1	3
1 P^{t}	6b	0	14

See this Table for *Chocolate-Pots* explained on *P.* 13.

Coal-Scoops.

Inches deep.	*The Weight.* *lb.*	*oz.*
18	9	0
17	8	8
16	8	0
15	7	0
14	6	8
13	6	0

See this Table for *Coal-Scoops* explained on *P.* 13.

Coal-Scuttles.

Inches Diam.	*Inches deep.*	*The Weight.* *lb.*	*oz.*
15	11	8	8
14	$10\frac{1}{4}$	7	8
13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	7	0
12	9	6	8
11	$8\frac{1}{2}$	6	0
10	8	5	8

See this Table for *Coal-Scuttles* explained on *P.* 14.

Coffee-Pots.

The Size.	Inches deep.	The Weight. lb.	oz.
3 Pints	8½	1	12
1 Quart	7½	1	4
1 Pint ½	6¼	1	2
1 Pint	5½	0	14

See this Table for *Coffee-Pots* explained on *P.* 14.

Coffee-Pots, *Brown.*

with Stand & Waiter and *without.*

The Size.	Complete. lb.	oz.	Pot only. lb.	oz.
3 Pints	3	8	1	8
1 Quart	2	12	1	0
1 Pint ½	2	6	0	14
1 Pint	2	0	0	12

See this Table for *Brown Coffee-Pots* explained on *Page* 14.

Coffee-House Boilers.

Side Gall.	Inches deep.	The Weight. lb.	oz.
4	18	19	0
3½	17	17	0
3	16	15	0
2½	15	13	0
2	14¼	11	0
1½	13½	9	0
1	12¼	7	4

See this Table for *Coffee-House Boilers* explained on *P.* 15.

Coppers, No. 1.

Inches L. to B.	Gall.	lb. Wt.
9¾	1	1½
12¼	2	3
14	3	4½
15¼	4	6
16½	5	7½
17½	6	9
18½	7	10½
19½	8	12
20¼	9	13½
21	10	15
21½	11	16½
22	12	18
22½	13	19½
23¼	14	21
24	15	22½
24½	16	24
25	17	25½
25½	18	27
26	19	28½
26½	20	30
26¾	21	31½
27	22	33
27¼	23	34½
27½	24	36
27¾	25	37½
28	26	39
28½	27	40½
29	28	42
29½	29	43½
30	30	45
30½	31	46½
30¾	32	48
31	33	49½
31½	34	51
31¾	35	52½
32	36	54
32¼	37	55½
32½	38	57
32¾	39	58½
33	40	60
33½	41	61½
33¾	42	63
34	43	64½
34¼	44	66
34½	45	67½
34⅝	46	69
34¾	47	70½

Coppers, N° I. *continued.*

Inches L. to B.	Gallons.	lb. Wt.	Inches L. to B.	Gallons.	lb. Wt.
35	48	72	44 1/8	96	144
35 1/4	49	73 1/2	44 3/16	97	145 1/2
35 1/2	50	75	44 1/4	98	147
35 5/8	51	76 1/2	44 3/8	99	148 1/2
35 3/4	52	78	44 1/2	100	150
36	53	79 1/2	44 5/8	101	151 1/2
36 1/4	54	81	44 3/4	102	153
36 1/2	55	82 1/2	44 7/8	103	154 1/2
36 5/8	56	84	45	104	156
36 3/4	57	85 1/2	45 1/4	105	157 1/2
37	58	87	45 3/8	106	159
37 1/4	59	88 1/2	45 3/4	107	160 1/2
37 1/2	60	90	45 7/8	108	162
37 5/8	61	91 1/2	45 11/16	109	163 1/2
37 3/4	62	93	46	110	165
38	63	94 1/2	46 1/16	111	166 1/2
38 1/4	64	96	46 1/8	112	168
38 1/2	65	97 1/2	46 1/4	113	169 1/2
38 3/4	66	99	46 3/8	114	171
39	67	100 1/2	46 1/2	115	172 1/2
39 1/4	68	102	46 5/8	116	174
39 1/2	69	103 1/2	46 11/16	117	175 1/2
39 3/4	70	105	46 3/4	118	177
40	71	106 1/2	46 7/8	119	178 1/2
40 1/4	72	108	47	120	180
40 1/2	73	109 1/2	47 1/8	121	181 1/2
40 3/4	74	111	47 1/4	122	183
41	75	112 1/2	47 3/8	123	184 1/2
41 1/4	76	114	47 1/2	124	186
41 1/2	77	115 1/2	47 5/8	125	187 1/2
41 3/4	78	117	47 3/4	126	189
42	79	118 1/2	47 7/8	127	190 1/2
42 1/4	80	120	48	128	192
42 3/8	81	121 1/2	48 1/8	129	193 1/2
42 1/2	82	123	48 1/4	130	195
42 5/8	83	124 1/2	48 3/8	131	196 1/2
42 3/4	84	126	48 1/2	132	198
43	85	127 1/2	48 5/8	133	199 1/2
43 1/8	86	129	48 3/4	134	201
43 1/4	87	130 1/2	48 7/8	135	202 1/2
43 3/8	88	132	49	136	204
43 7/16	89	133 1/2	49 1/16	137	205 1/2
43 1/2	90	135	49 1/8	138	207
43 5/8	91	136 1/2	49 1/4	139	208 1/2
43 3/4	92	138	49 3/8	140	210
43 7/8	93	139 1/2	49 1/2	141	211 1/2
43 15/16	94	141	49 9/16	142	213
44	95	142 1/2	49 5/8	143	214 1/2

Coppers, No. 1. *continued.*

Inches L. to B.	*Gallons.*	*lb. Wt.*	*Inches L. to B.*	*Gallons.*	*lb. Wt.*
49¾	144	216	52 15/16	177	265½
49⅞	145	217½	52¾	178	267
50	146	219	52⅞	179	268½
50 1/16	147	220½	53	180	270
50⅛	148	222	53 1/16	181	271½
50¼	149	223½	53⅛	182	273
50⅜	150	225	53¼	183	274½
50½	151	226½	53⅜	184	276
50⅝	152	228	53 7/16	185	277½
50 15/16	153	229½	53½	186	279
50¾	154	231	53 9/16	187	280½
50⅞	155	232½	53⅝	188	282
51	156	234	53¾	189	283½
51 1/16	157	235½	53 13/16	190	285
51⅛	158	237	53⅞	191	286½
51¼	159	238½	53 15/16	192	288
51⅜	160	240	54	193	289½
51 7/16	161	241½	54 1/16	194	291
51½	162	243	54⅛	195	292½
51 9/16	163	244½	54¼	196	294
51⅝	164	246	54 5/16	197	295½
51¾	165	247½	54⅜	198	297
51⅞	166	249	54 7/16	199	298½
51 15/16	167	250½	54½	200	300
52	168	252	54 9/16	201	301½
52 1/16	169	253½	54⅝	202	303
52⅛	170	255	54 11/16	203	304½
52¼	171	256½	54¾	204	306
52⅜	172	258	54 13/16	205	307½
52 7/16	173	259½	54⅞	206	309
52½	174	261	54 15/16	207	310½
52 9/16	175	262½	55	208	312
52⅝	176	264	See *Page* 15.		

Coppers, No. II.

Incb. L. to B.	*Holds Gall.*	*Will boil*		*Gall.*
21	10	1 Firkin,		9
26½	20	1 Kilderkin,		18
30	30	½ Hogshead,		27
33	40	1 Barrel,		36
37½	60	1 Hhd. or a Bar ½	which is	54
42	79	2 Barrels,		72
46½	115	3 Barrels or a Butt		108
48⅝	133	3 Barrels and ½,		126
50½	151	4 Barrels,		144
52⅛	170	4 Barrels and ½,		162
53⅝	188	5 Barrels,		180
55	208	5 Barrels and ½,		198

See this Table explained on *Page* 16.

Cullenders, Round.

Inches Diam.	*Inches deep.*	*The Weight.* lb.	oz.
14	$4\frac{1}{2}$ f	6	0
13	$4\frac{1}{4}$	5	8
12	4 f	5	0
11	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	8
10	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	12

See this Table for *Round Cullenders* explained on *P.* 16.

Cullenders, Oval.

Inch. long.	*Inch. wide.*	*The Weight.* lb.	oz.
17	10	6	0
16	$9\frac{1}{2}$	5	8
15	9	5	0
14	$8\frac{1}{2}$	4	8
13	8	3	4

See this Table for *Oval Cullenders* explained on *P.* 17.

Diſh-Kettles.

Inch. Diam.	*Inches deep.*	*The Weight.* lb.	oz.
18	7	16	0
17	$6\frac{3}{4}$	15	0
16	$6\frac{1}{2}$	14	0
15	$6\frac{1}{4}$	13	0
14	6	12	0
13	$5\frac{3}{4}$	11	0

See this Table for *Diſh-Kettles* explained on *P.* 17.

Dripping-Pans, *without* and *with* Wells.

Inches long.	*Inch. wide.*	*Inches deep.*	*Without Wells.* lb.	oz.	*With Wells.* lb.
36	27	$3\frac{3}{4}$	30	0	32
33	25	$3\frac{1}{2}$	27	4	29
30	23	$3\frac{1}{4}$	24	8	26
28	$21\frac{1}{2}$	3	21	12	23
26	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	21	0	*Wells.*
24	$19\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	19	0	

The Pans 24 *and* 26 *long never have* Wells.

See this Table for *Dripping-Pans* explained *Page* 18.

Fiſh-Kettles, *with* Plates *and* Covers.

Inches long.	*Inch. wide.*	*Inches deep.*	*The Weight.* lb.	oz.
21	12	$7\frac{1}{2}$	18	0
20	$11\frac{1}{2}$	7	17	0
19	11	$6\frac{3}{4}$	16	0
18	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	15	0
17	10	$6\frac{1}{4}$	14	0
16	$9\frac{1}{2}$	6	13	0
15	9	$5\frac{3}{4}$	12	0

See this Table for *Fiſh-Kettles* explained on *Page* 18.

Pails.

Inches Diameter.	*Inches L. to B.*	*The Weight.* lb.	oz.
13	$14\frac{1}{2}$	14	0
12	14	12	0
11	13	10	0

See this Table for *Pails* explained on *Page* 19.

Frying-Pans; *Iron*-Handles.

Inches Diam.	*Inches deep.*	*The Weight.* lb.	oz.
14	3	5	8
13	2¾	5	0
12	2½	4	8
11	2¼	4	0
10	2	3	8
9	1¾	3	0
8	1½	2	0

See this Table for *Frying-pans* explained on *Page* 19.

Pasty-Pans.

Inches long.	*Inches wide.*	*Inches deep.*	*The Weight.* lb.	oz.
26	14	6	14	0
24	13½	5½	11	8
22	13	5	9	8
20	12½	4½	7	0
18	12	4	6	0

See this Table explained on *Page* 20.

Preserving Pans.

Inches Diam.	*Inches deep.*	*The Weight.* lb.	oz.
14	4¼	6	8
13	3½	6	0
12	3¼	5	8
11	3	4	4
10	2½ f	3	6
9	2¼ f	2	12
8	2 f	2	4

See this Table explained on *Page* 20.

Pots, *without* and *with* Covers.

Size in Gall.	*Inches L. to B.*	*No Covers.* lb.	*The Covers.* lb.	*With Covers* lb.
17	22	26	4½	30½
15	21	24	4	28
13	20	22	3¾	25¾
11	19	20	3½	23½
9	18	18	3¼	21¼
7	17	16½	3	19½
6	16	15	2½	17½
5	15	13½	2	15½
4	14	12	1¾	14¾
3½	13	11	1½	12½
2½	12	10	1¼	11¼
2	11	9	1 f	10 f
1½	10	8	1 f	9 f
1	9	7	1	8¼

See this Table for *Pots* explained on *Page* 21.

Pudding-Pans.

Inches Diam.	*Inches deep.*	*The Weight.* lb.	oz.
15	3¼	4	0
14	3	3	8
13	2¾	3	4
12	2½ f	3	0
11	2¼ f	2	12
10	2	2	10
9	1¾ f	1	12
8	1½	1	8
7	1¼ f	1	4
6	1	1	0

See this Table for *Pudding-Pans* explained on *Page* 21.

Sauce-Pans, *without* and *with* Covers.

The Size.	Inches L. to B.	No Covers.		The Covers.		With Covers.	
		lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.
2 Gall.	12	8	0	2	0	10	0
7 Quarts	11½	7	0	1	12	8	12
6 Quarts	10½	6	8	1	8	8	0
5 Quarts	10	6	0	1	4	7	4
1 Gall.	9	5	4	1	0	6	4
3 Quarts	8	4	8	0	14	5	6
2 Quarts	7	3	0	0	12	3	12
3 Pints	6	2	4				
1 Quart	5½b	1	12				
1 Pint	4½b	1	0				

See this Table for *Sauce-Pans* explained on *Page* 22.

Soop-Pots, ſtraight-ſided, *with* Covers.

Inches L. to B.	The Weight. lb.	oz.	Gallons, &c.
19	22	0	8 0
18	20	0	6 3 Qts
17	18	0	5 3 Qts
16	16	8	4 3 Qts
15	14	8	3 5 Pts
14	13	0	2 5 Pts
13	11	8	2 2 Qts
12	10	0	1 3 Qts
11	8	8	1 3 Pts
10	7	0	1 0

See this Table for *Soop-Pots* explained on *Page* 22.

Soop-Pots, ſtraight-ſided, *with* Covers.

Inches Lag to Br.	Gallons.	lb. Weight.
12¼	2	10¼
13	2½	11½
14¼	3	13¼
15¼	4	14¾
16½	5	17¼
17½	6	19
18½	7	21¼
19	8	22
20	9	24

See this Table for *Soop-Pots* explained on *Page* 22.

Stew-Pans, *without* and *with* Covers.

Inches Diam	*Inches deep.*	*No Cover.* lb. oz	*Cover.* lb. oz	*With Cov.* lb. oz
14	4¼	6 0	2 8	8 8
13	3¾	5 8	2 4	7 12
12	3½	4 0	2 0	6 0
11	3	3 4	1 12	5 0
10	2½ f	3 0	1 8	4 8
9	2¼ f	2 12	1 4	4 0
8	2 f	2 4	1 0	3 4

See this Table for *Stew-Pans* explained on *Page* 23.

Warming-Pans.

Inches Diam.	*The Weight.* lb. oz.
12½	5 0
12	4 6
11½	3 14
11	3 6
10½	2 9

See this Table for *Warming-Pans* explained on *Page* 25.

Tea-Kettles, *Brown*, *with* Stand & Waiter and *without*.

The Size.	*Complete.* lb. oz	*Kettle only.* lb. oz
1 Gallon	4 8	2 4
7 Pints	3 12	2 0
3 Quarts	3 10	1 10
5 Pints	3 1	1 5
2 Quarts	2 10	1 2
3 Pints	2 4	1 0

See this Table for *Tea-Kettles* explained on *Page* 24.

Tea-Kettles, *Dutch*.

The Size.	*Inches deep.*	*The Weight.* lb. oz
1 Gallon	6	3 14
7 Pints	5½	3 8
3 Quarts	5	3 2
5 Pints	4½	2 12
2 Quarts	4	2 6
3 Pints	3½	2 0

See this Table for *Dutch Tea-Kettles* explained on *Page* 24.

Tea-Kettles, *Hollow*.

The Size.	*In. deep.*	*Wt.* lb. oz
1 Gallon	6½	4 0
7 Pints	6	3 8
3 Quarts	5½	3 0
5 Pints	5	2 8
2 Quarts	4½	2 0
3 Pints	4	1 12

See this Table for *Hollow Tea-Kettles* explained on *Page* 24.

Baſons (*waſh*) Flat-bottomed.

Inches Diam.	*Weight.* *lb.*	*oz.*
12½	3	13
11¼	2	14
11	2	8
10½	1	15
9¼	1	6
8½	1	0

See this Table for *Flat bottomed Waſh-Baſons* explained on *Page* 39.

Baſons (*waſh*) with *a* Foot.

Inches Diam.	*Weight.* *lb.*	*oz.*
11	2	12
10½	2	6
9¾	1	12

See this Table for *Waſh-Baſons*, with *a Foot*, explained on *Page* 39.

Barbers Baſons, *Round.*

Inches Diam.	*Weight.* *lb.*	*oz.*
10¾	1	7

Ditto, Oval.

Inches long.	*Weight.* *lb.*	*oz.*
14	2	6
13	2	0

See the Tables for *Barbers Baſons, round* and *oval*, explained upon *Page* 39 and 40.

Baſons, *Breakfaſt*

Size.	*Weight.* *lb.*	*oz*
1 Quart	2	0
1 Pint	1	8
½ Pint	1	0
1 Quartern	0	8

See this Table for *Breakfaſt Baſons* explained on *Page* 40.

Bed-Pans.

Inches Diam.	*Weight.* *lb.*	*oz.*
12	5	4
11¼	4	12
10½	4	4

See this Table for *Bed-Pans* explained on *P.* 40.

Candleſticks *are made from* 1 *lb. to* 2 *lb.* a Pair.

See *Page* 40.

Chamber-Pots.

Inches Diam.	*Weight.* *lb.*	*oz*
7½	3	0
7	2	8

Ditto, large, *Pub-Houſes.*

Inches Diam.	*Weight.* *lb.*	*oz.*
10½	10	0
9½	9	0

See the Tables for *Chamber-Pots* explained on *Page* 40.

Cranes.

Size.	Weight. lb.	oz.
A Butt —	8	4
A Hogſhead	6	12
A Rundlet	4	0
A Bottle, with Pump	2	0
A Bottle, with Cock	1	10
A Bottle, plain	1	8

See this Table for *Cranes* explained on *Page* 40.

Cullenders, *with* Handles *and* Feet.

Inches Diam.	Weight. lb.	oz.
13	4	12
11½	4	4
10	3	8
9	3	0

See this Table for *Cullenders* explained on *Page* 41.

Diſhes.

Inches Diam.	Weight. lb.	oz.
28	19	12
27	18	12
26	16	8
25	15	8
24	13	0
23	12	4
22	11	0
21	9	0
20	7	12
19	6	12
18	5	8
17	5	0
16½	4	4
15	3	4
14	3	0
13½	2	12
12¼	2	4
10¾	1	12

See this Table for *Diſhes* explained on *Page* 41.

Diſh-Covers, *round*, Handle.

Inches Diam.	Weight. lb.	oz.
19½	8	0
18	7	0
17	6	0
15	5	0
14	4	0
12	1	0
11	2	8
10	2	0

See this Table for *Round Diſh-Covers* explained on *Page* 43.

Diſh-Covers, *Oval*, Handle.

Inches Diam.	Weight. lb.	oz.
20	9	0
19	7	8
18	6	12
16½	5	8
15	4	8
13½	3	8
12	2	12
10¾	2	0

See this Table for *Oval Diſh-Covers* explained on *Page* 43.

Funnels.

Size.	Weight. lb.	oz.
1 Quart	1	7
1 Pint —	1	0
½ Pint —	0	7
1 Gill —	0	4

See this Table for *Funnels* explained on *Page* 43.

Patty-Pans.

Inches long.	Weight. lb.	oz.
20½	9	0
18	6	8
17	5	0
15½	4	0
14	3	0
12½	2	8
11½	2	0

See this Table for *Patty-Pans* explained on *Page* 43.

Plates *per* Dozen

Inches Diam.	Weight. lb.	oz.
9¼	16	0
9½	14	0
9¼	13	0
8¾	11	0
8½	9	10
7¾	7	8

See this Table for *Plates* explained on *Page* 42.

Porringers *with* Handle.

Inches Diam.	Weight per Doz. lb.	oz.
5¼	9	0
4¾	7	0
4½	6	0

See this Table for *Porringers* with *Handle* explained on *Page* 44.

Spoons *are made from* 1 lb. 6 oz. to 2 lb. *per* Doz.

See this Table for *Spoons* explained on *Page* 44.

Pots, Alehouſe.

Size.	Weight. No Cov. lb.	oz.	Wt. Cov. lb.	oz.
1 Gallon	6	4		
3 Quarts	4	8		
2 Quarts	3	4		
3 Pints	2	8		
1 Quart	1	12	2	4
1 Pint	1	1	1	7
1 Penny Pot —	0	13		
½ Pint —	0	11	1	1

See this Table for *Alehouſe Pots* explained on *Page* 44.

Pots, Wine.

Size.	Weight. No Cov. lb.	oz.	Wt. Cov. lb.	oz.
1 Gallon —	8	8	9	0
2 Quarts —	4	10	5	0
1 Quart —	2	11	3	0
1 Pint —	1	10	1	14
½ Pint —	0	13	0	0
1 Quartern	0	7	1	9
½ Quartern	0	3½	0	5

See this Table for *Wine-Pots* explained on *Page* 44.

Sauce-Boats *with a* Foot *and* Handle.

Size.	Inches acroſs.	Weight. lb.	oz.
Large —	4¾	0	14
Middling	4	0	11
Small —	3½	0	8

See this Table for *Sauce-Boats* explained on *Page* 44.

Standiſhes *with* 2 Flaps.

Inches long.	*Weight.* lb.	oz.
10	4	4
9	3	4
8	2	8
7	1	8

See this Table for *Standiſhes* explained on *Page* 45.

Still-Heads.

Inches Diam.	*Weight.* lb.	oz.
15	36	0
13	31	0
11	27	0

See this Table for *Still-Heads* explained on *Page* 45.

Stool-Pans.

Inches Diam.	*Weight.* lb.	oz.
13¼	5	14
12	3	14
11	2	14
10	2	6

See this Table for *Stool-Pans* explained on *Page* 45.

Syringes.

Inch. in Barrel.	*Weight.* lb.	oz.
4	0	5
3	0	4
2½	0	3

See this Table for *Syringes* explained on *Page* 45.

Porringers *with a* Foot.

Size.	*Weight.* lb.	oz.
1 Quart –	1	4
1 Pint –	0	14
½ Pint –	0	10

See this Table for *Porringers* with a *Foot* explained on *Page* 44.

Tea-Pots.

Size.	*Weight.* lb.	oz.
1 Quart –	1	8
1 Pint ½ –	1	4
1 Pint –	1	1
¾ Pint –	0	14
½ Pint –	0	10

See this Table for *Tea-Pots* explained on *Page* 45.

Turins *and* Covers, *Oval*, with Feet.

Inches long.	*Weight.* lb.	oz.
13	8	8
12	7	12
11½	7	0

See this Table for *Oval Turins* explained on *Page* 45.

Turins *and* Covers, *Round.*

Inches Diam.	*No Feet* lb.	oz.	*Feet.* lb.	oz.
11	7	0	8	0
10	6	12	7	12

See this Table for *Round Turins* explained on *Page* 45.

THE

SILVER Plate-Table.

See *this* Table explained *on* Page (47).

	Per Ounce.			
	Old Sterl.		*New Sterl.*	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Tea-Spoons, and Tongs —	5	4	5	6
Tea-Caniſters — —	5	4	5	6
Milk-Pots — — —	5	4	5	6
Salts, with and without *Feet*	5	4	5	6
Knife and Fork *Hafts* — —	5	4	5	6
Tankards, and Mugs — —	5	4	5	6
Half-Pint Mugs — —	5	4	5	6
Tea-Pots — — —	5	4	5	6
Candleſticks, with or without *Sockets* — —	5	6	5	8
Snuffers and Pan — —	5	6	5	8
Hand-Candleſticks, with or without *Snuffers* — —	5	6	5	8
Sauce-*Pans*, with or without *Covers* — —	5	6	5	8
Sauce-*Boats* — —	5	6	5	8
Caſtors, with or without the *Stand* — — —	5	6	5	8
Spoons, and Silver Forks —	5	8	5	10
Waiters — — —	6	0	6	2
Tea-Kettles, Chocolate and Coffee-Pots, with or without *Lamps* — —	6	0	6	2
Plates and Diſhes, with or without *Lamps* — —	6	4	6	6
Tureens and *Covers* — —	6	6	6	8
Bread-Baſkets — —	7	0	7	2
Solder — — —	4	4	4	6

See the following PLATE-TABLE explained on *Page* (54).

5s. 3d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	5	3
2	0	10	6
3	0	15	9
4	1	1	0
5	1	6	3
6	1	11	6
7	1	16	9
8	2	2	0
9	2	7	3
10	2	12	6
11	2	17	9
12	3	3	0
13	3	8	3
14	3	13	6
15	3	18	9
16	4	4	0
17	4	9	3
18	4	14	6
19	4	19	9
20	5	5	0
21	5	10	3
22	5	15	6
23	6	0	9
24	6	6	0
25	6	11	3
26	6	16	6
27	7	1	9
28	7	7	0
29	7	12	3
30	7	17	6
31	8	2	9
32	8	8	0
33	8	13	3
34	8	18	6
35	9	3	9
36	9	9	0
37	9	14	3
38	9	19	6
39	10	4	9
40	10	10	0
50	13	2	6
60	15	15	0
70	18	7	6
80	21	0	0
90	23	12	6
99	25	19	9

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$
10	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$
15	3	$11\frac{1}{4}$

5s. 4d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	5	4
2	0	10	8
3	0	16	0
4	1	1	4
5	1	6	8
6	1	12	0
7	1	17	4
8	2	2	8
9	2	8	0
10	2	13	4
11	2	18	8
12	3	4	0
13	3	9	4
14	3	14	8
15	4	0	0
16	4	5	4
17	4	10	8
18	4	16	0
19	5	1	4
20	5	6	8
21	5	12	0
22	5	17	4
23	6	2	8
24	6	8.	0
25	6	13	4
26	6	18	8
27	7	4	0
28	7	9	4
29	7	14	8
30	8	0	0
31	8	5	4
32	8	10	8
33	8	16	0
34	9	1	4
35	9	6	8
36	9	12	0
37	9	17	4
38	10	2	8
39	10	8	0
40	10	13	4
50	13	6	8
60	16	0	0
70	18	13	4
80	21	6	8
90	24	0	0
99	26	8	0

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	4
10	2	8
15	4	0

5s. 5d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	5	5
2	0	10	10
3	0	16	3
4	1	1	8
5	1	7	1
6	1	12	6
7	1	17	11
8	2	3	4
9	2	8	9
10	2	14	2
11	2	19	7
12	3	5	0
13	3	10	5
14	3	15	10
15	4	1	3
16	4	6	8
17	4	12	1
18	4	17	6
19	5	2	11
20	5	8	4
21	5	13	9
22	5	19	2
23	6	4	7
24	6	10	0
25	6	15	5
26	7	0	10
27	7	6	3
28	7	11	8
29	7	17	1
30	8	2	6
31	8	7	11
32	8	13	4
33	8	18	9
34	9	4	2
35	9	9	7
36	9	15	0
37	10	0	5
38	10	5	10
39	10	11	3
40	10	16	8
50	13	10	10
60	16	5	0
70	18	19	2
80	21	13	4
90	24	7	6
99	26	16	3

Dwt.	s.	d
5	1	$4\frac{1}{4}$
10	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$
15	4	$0\frac{3}{4}$

5s. 6d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	5	6
2	0	11	0
3	0	16	6
4	1	2	0
5	1	7	6
6	1	13	0
7	1	18	6
8	2	4	0
9	2	9	6
10	2	15	0
11	3	0	6
12	3	6	0
13	3	11	6
14	3	17	0
15	4	2	6
16	4	8	0
17	4	13	6
18	4	19	0
19	5	4	6
20	5	10	0
21	5	15	6
22	6	1	0
23	6	6	6
24	6	12	0
25	6	17	6
26	7	3	0
27	7	8	6
28	7	14	0
29	7	19	6
30	8	5	0
31	8	10	6
32	8	16	0
33	9	1	6
34	9	7	0
35	9	12	6
36	9	18	0
37	10	3	6
38	10	9	0
39	10	14	6
40	11	0	0
50	13	15	0
60	16	10	0
70	19	5	0
80	22	0	0
90	24	15	0
99	27	4	6

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
10	2	9
15	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$

5s. 7d. per Oz.			
Oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	5	7
2	0	11	2
3	0	16	9
4	1	2	4
5	1	7	11
6	1	13	6
7	1	19	1
8	2	4	8
9	2	10	3
10	2	15	10
11	3	1	5
12	3	7	0
13	3	12	7
14	3	18	2
15	4	3	9
16	4	9	4
17	4	14	11
18	5	0	6
19	5	6	1
20	5	11	8
21	5	17	3
22	6	2	10
23	6	8	5
24	6	14	0
25	6	19	7
26	7	5	2
27	7	10	9
28	7	16	4
29	8	1	11
30	8	7	6
31	8	13	1
32	8	18	8
33	9	4	3
34	9	9	10
35	9	15	5
36	10	1	0
37	10	6	7
38	10	12	2
39	10	17	9
40	11	3	4
50	13	19	2
60	16	15	0
70	19	10	10
80	22	6	8
90	25	2	6
99	27	12	9

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	4¼
10	2	9½
15	4	2¼

5s. 8d. per Oz.			
Oz.	l.	s.	d
1	0	5	8
2	0	11	4
3	0	17	0
4	1	2	8
5	1	8	4
6	1	14	0
7	1	19	8
8	2	5	4
9	2	11	0
10	2	16	8
11	3	2	4
12	3	8	0
13	3	13	8
14	3	19	4
15	4	5	0
16	4	10	8
17	4	16	4
18	5	2	0
19	5	7	8
20	5	13	4
21	5	19	0
22	6	4	8
23	6	10	4
24	6	16	0
25	7	1	8
26	7	7	4
27	7	13	0
28	7	18	8
29	8	4	4
30	8	10	0
31	8	15	8
32	9	1	4
33	9	7	0
34	9	12	8
35	9	18	4
36	10	4	0
37	10	9	8
38	10	15	4
39	11	1	0
40	11	6	8
50	14	3	4
60	17	0	0
70	19	16	8
80	22	13	4
90	25	10	0
99	28	1	0

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	5
10	2	10
15	4	3

5s. 9d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	5	9
2	0	11	6
3	0	17	3
4	1	3	0
5	1	8	9
6	1	14	6
7	2	0	3
8	2	6	0
9	2	11	9
10	2	17	6
11	3	3	3
12	3	9	0
13	3	14	9
14	4	0	6
15	4	6	3
16	4	12	0
17	4	17	9
18	5	3	6
19	5	9	3
20	5	15	0
21	6	0	9
22	6	6	6
23	6	12	3
24	6	18	0
25	7	3	9
26	7	9	6
27	7	15	3
28	8	1	0
29	8	6	9
30	8	12	6
31	8	18	3
32	9	4	0
33	9	9	9
34	9	15	6
35	10	1	3
36	10	7	0
37	10	12	9
38	10	18	6
39	11	4	3
40	11	10	0
50	14	7	6
60	17	5	0
70	20	2	6
80	23	0	0
90	25	17	6
99	28	9	3

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$
10	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$
15	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$

5s. 10d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	5	10
2	0	11	8
3	0	17	6
4	1	3	4
5	1	9	2
6	1	15	0
7	2	0	10
8	2	6	8
9	2	12	6
10	2	18	4
11	3	4	2
12	3	10	0
13	3	15	10
14	4	1	8
15	4	7	6
16	4	13	4
17	4	19	2
18	5	5	0
19	5	10	10
20	5	16	8
21	6	2	6
22	6	8	4
23	6	14	2
24	7	0	0
25	7	5	10
26	7	11	8
27	7	17	6
28	8	3	4
29	8	9	2
30	8	15	0
31	9	0	10
32	9	6	8
33	9	12	6
34	9	18	4
35	10	4	2
36	10	10	0
37	10	15	10
38	11	1	8
39	11	7	6
40	11	13	4
50	14	11	8
60	17	10	0
70	20	8	4
80	23	6	8
90	26	5	0
99	28	17	6

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
10	2	11
15	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$

5s. 11d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	5	11
2	0	11	10
3	0	17	9
4	1	3	8
5	1	9	7
6	1	15	6
7	2	1	5
8	2	7	4
9	2	13	3
10	2	19	2
11	3	5	1
12	3	11	0
13	3	16	11
14	4	2	10
15	4	8	9
16	4	14	8
17	5	0	7
18	5	6	6
19	5	12	5
20	5	18	4
21	6	4	3
22	6	10	2
23	6	16	1
24	7	2	0
25	7	7	11
26	7	13	10
27	7	19	9
28	8	5	8
29	8	11	7
30	8	17	6
31	9	3	5
32	9	9	4
33	9	15	3
34	10	1	2
35	10	7	1
36	10	13	0
37	10	18	11
38	11	4	10
39	11	10	9
40	11	16	8
50	14	15	10
60	17	15	0
70	20	14	2
80	23	13	4
90	26	12	6
99	29	5	9

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$5\frac{3}{4}$
10	2	$11\frac{1}{2}$
15	4	$5\frac{1}{4}$

6s. per Oz.			
oz	l.	s.	d.
1	0	6	0
2	0	12	0
3	0	18	0
4	1	4	0
5	1	10	0
6	1	16	0
7	2	2	0
8	2	8	0
9	2	14	0
10	3	0	0
11	3	6	0
12	3	12	0
13	3	18	0
14	4	4	0
15	4	10	0
16	4	16	0
17	5	2	0
18	5	8	0
19	5	14	0
20	6	0	0
21	6	6	0
22	6	12	0
23	6	18	0
24	7	4	0
25	7	10	0
26	7	16	0
27	8	2	0
28	8	8	0
29	8	14	0
30	9	0	0
31	9	6	0
32	9	12	0
33	9	18	0
34	10	4	0
35	10	10	0
36	10	16	0
37	11	2	0
38	11	8	0
39	11	14	0
40	12	0	0
50	15	0	0
60	18	0	0
70	21	0	0
80	24	0	0
90	27	0	0
99	29	14	0

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	6
10	3	0
15	4	6

6s. 1d. per Oz			
oz	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	1
2	0	12	2
3	0	18	3
4	1	4	4
5	1	10	5
6	1	16	6
7	2	2	7
8	2	8	8
9	2	14	9
10	3	0	10
11	3	6	11
12	3	13	0
13	3	19	1
14	4	5	2
15	4	11	3
16	4	17	4
17	5	3	5
18	5	9	6
19	5	15	7
20	6	1	8
21	6	7	9
22	6	13	10
23	6	19	11
24	7	6	0
25	7	12	1
26	7	18	2
27	8	4	3
28	8	10	4
29	8	16	5
30	9	2	6
31	9	8	7
32	9	14	8
33	10	0	9
34	10	6	10
35	10	12	11
36	10	19	0
37	11	5	1
38	11	11	2
39	11	17	3
40	12	3	4
50	15	4	2
60	18	5	0
70	21	5	10
80	24	6	8
90	27	7	6
99	30	2	3

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$6\frac{1}{4}$
10	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$
15	4	$6\frac{3}{4}$

6s. 2d. per Oz			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	0	2
2	0	12	4
3	0	18	6
4	1	4	8
5	1	10	10
6	1	17	0
7	2	3	2
8	2	9	4
9	2	15	6
10	3	1	8
11	3	7	10
12	3	14	0
13	4	0	2
14	4	6	4
15	4	12	6
16	4	18	8
17	5	4	10
18	5	11	0
19	5	17	2
20	6	3	4
21	6	9	6
22	6	15	8
23	7	1	10
24	7	8	0
25	7	14	2
26	8	0	4
27	8	6	6
28	8	12	8
29	8	18	10
30	9	5	0
31	9	11	2
32	9	17	4
33	10	3	6
34	10	9	8
35	10	15	10
36	11	2	0
37	11	8	2
38	11	14	4
39	12	0	6
40	12	6	8
50	15	8	4
60	18	10	0
70	21	11	8
80	24	13	4
90	27	15	0
99	30	10	6

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
10	3	1
15	4	$7\frac{1}{2}$

6s. 3d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s	d.
1	0	6	3
2	0	12	6
3	0	18	9
4	1	5	0
5	1	11	3
6	1	17	6
7	2	3	9
8	2	10	0
9	2	16	3
10	3	2	6
11	3	8	9
12	3	15	0
13	4	1	3
14	4	7	6
15	4	13	9
16	5	0	0
17	5	6	3
18	5	12	6
19	5	18	9
20	6	5	0
21	6	11	3
22	6	17	6
23	7	3	9
24	7	10	0
25	7	16	3
26	8	2	6
27	8	8	9
28	8	15	0
29	9	1	3
30	9	7	6
31	9	13	9
32	10	0	0
33	10	6	3
34	10	12	6
35	10	18	9
36	11	5	0
37	11	11	3
38	11	17	6
39	12	3	9
40	12	10	0
50	15	12	6
60	18	15	0
70	21	17	6
80	25	0	0
90	28	2	6
99	30	18	9

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$6\frac{3}{4}$
10	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$
15	4	$8\frac{1}{4}$

6s. 4d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	6	4
2	0	12	8
3	0	19	0
4	1	5	4
5	1	11	8
6	1	18	0
7	2	4	4
8	2	10	8
9	2	17	0
10	3	3	4
11	3	9	8
12	3	16	0
13	4	2	4
14	4	8	8
15	4	15	0
16	5	1	4
17	5	7	8
18	5	14	0
19	6	0	4
20	6	6	8
21	6	13	0
22	6	19	4
23	7	5	8
24	7	12	0
25	7	18	4
26	8	4	8
27	8	11	0
28	8	17	4
29	9	3	8
30	9	10	0
31	9	16	4
32	10	2	8
33	10	9	0
34	10	15	4
35	11	1	8
36	11	8	0
37	11	14	4
38	12	0	8
39	12	7	0
40	12	13	4
50	15	16	8
60	19	0	0
70	22	3	4
80	25	6	8
90	28	10	0
99	31	7	0

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	7
10	3	2
15	4	9

6s. 5d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	6	5
2	0	12	10
3	0	19	3
4	1	5	8
5	1	12	1
6	1	18	6
7	2	4	11
8	2	11	4
9	2	17	9
10	3	4	2
11	3	10	7
12	3	17	0
13	4	3	5
14	4	9	10
15	4	16	3
16	5	2	8
17	5	9	1
18	5	15	6
19	6	1	11
20	6	8	4
21	6	14	9
22	7	1	2
23	7	7	7
24	7	14	0
25	8	0	5
26	8	6	10
27	8	13	3
28	8	19	8
29	9	6	1
30	9	12	6
31	9	18	11
32	10	5	4
33	10	11	9
34	10	18	2
35	11	4	7
36	11	11	0
37	11	17	5
38	12	3	10
39	12	10	3
40	12	16	8
50	16	0	10
60	19	5	0
70	22	9	2
80	25	13	4
90	28	17	6
99	31	15	3

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$
10	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
15	4	$9\frac{3}{4}$

6s. 6d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	6	6
2	0	13	0
3	0	19	6
4	1	6	0
5	1	12	6
6	1	19	0
7	2	5	6
8	2	12	0
9	2	18	6
10	3	5	0
11	3	11	6
12	3	18	0
13	4	4	6
14	4	11	0
15	4	17	6
16	5	4	0
17	5	10	6
18	5	17	0
19	6	3	6
20	6	10	0
21	6	16	6
22	7	3	0
23	7	9	6
24	7	16	0
25	8	2	6
26	8	9	0
27	8	15	6
28	9	2	0
29	9	8	6
30	9	15	0
31	10	1	6
32	10	8	0
33	10	14	6
34	11	1	0
35	11	7	6
36	11	14	0
37	12	0	6
38	12	7	0
39	12	13	6
40	13	0	0
50	16	5	0
60	19	10	0
70	22	15	0
80	26	0	0
90	29	5	0
99	32	3	6

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
10	3	3
15	4	$10\frac{1}{2}$

6s. 7d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	6	7
2	0	13	2
3	0	19	9
4	1	6	4
5	1	12	11
6	1	19	6
7	2	6	1
8	2	12	8
9	2	19	3
10	3	5	10
11	3	12	5
12	3	19	0
13	4	5	7
14	4	12	2
15	4	18	9
16	5	5	4
17	5	11	11
18	5	18	6
19	6	5	1
20	6	11	8
21	6	18	3
22	7	4	10
23	7	11	5
24	7	18	0
25	8	4	7
26	8	11	2
27	8	17	9
28	9	4	4
29	9	10	11
30	9	17	6
31	10	4	1
32	10	10	8
33	10	17	3
34	11	3	10
35	11	10	5
36	11	17	0
37	12	3	7
38	12	10	2
39	12	16	9
40	13	3	4
50	16	9	2
60	19	15	0
70	23	0	10
80	26	6	8
90	29	12	6
99	32	11	9

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$
10	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
15	4	$11\frac{1}{4}$

6s. 8d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	6	8
2	0	13	4
3	1	0	0
4	1	6	8
5	1	13	4
6	2	0	0
7	2	6	8
8	2	13	4
9	3	0	0
10	3	6	8
11	3	13	4
12	4	0	0
13	4	6	8
14	4	13	4
15	5	0	0
16	5	6	8
17	5	13	4
18	6	0	0
19	6	6	8
20	6	13	4
21	7	0	0
22	7	6	8
23	7	13	4
24	8	0	0
25	8	6	8
26	8	13	4
27	9	0	0
28	9	6	8
29	9	13	4
30	10	0	0
31	10	6	8
32	10	13	4
33	11	0	0
34	11	6	8
35	11	13	4
36	12	0	0
37	12	6	8
38	12	13	4
39	13	0	0
40	13	6	8
50	16	13	4
60	20	0	0
70	23	6	8
80	26	13	4
90	30	0	0
99	33	0	0

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	8
10	3	4
15	4	0

61. 9d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	6	9
2	0	13	6
3	1	0	3
4	1	7	0
5	1	13	9
6	2	0	6
7	2	7	3
8	2	14	0
9	3	0	9
10	3	7	6
11	3	14	3
12	4	1	0
13	4	7	9
14	4	14	6
15	5	1	3
16	5	8	0
17	5	14	9
18	6	1	6
19	6	8	3
20	6	15	0
21	7	1	9
22	7	8	6
23	7	15	3
24	8	2	0
25	8	8	9
26	8	15	6
27	9	2	3
28	9	9	0
29	9	15	9
30	10	2	6
31	10	9	3
32	10	16	0
33	11	2	9
34	11	9	6
35	11	16	3
36	12	3	0
37	12	9	9
38	12	16	6
39	13	3	3
40	13	10	0
50	16	17	6
60	20	5	0
70	23	12	6
80	27	0	0
90	30	7	6
99	33	8	3

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$8\frac{1}{4}$
10	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$
15	4	$0\frac{3}{4}$

61. 10d. per Oz.			
oz.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	6	10
2	0	13	8
3	1	0	6
4	1	7	4
5	1	14	2
6	2	1	0
7	2	7	10
8	2	14	8
9	3	1	6
10	3	8	4
11	3	15	2
12	4	2	0
13	4	8	10
14	4	15	8
15	5	2	6
16	5	9	4
17	5	16	2
18	6	3	0
19	6	9	10
20	6	16	8
21	7	3	6
22	7	10	4
23	7	17	2
24	8	4	0
25	8	10	10
26	8	17	8
27	9	4	6
28	9	11	4
29	9	18	2
30	10	5	0
31	10	11	10
32	10	18	8
33	11	5	6
34	11	12	4
35	11	19	2
36	12	6	0
37	12	12	10
38	12	19	8
39	13	6	6
40	13	13	4
50	17	1	8
60	20	10	0
70	23	18	4
80	27	6	8
90	30	15	0
99	35	16	6

Dwt.	s.	d.
5	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$
10	3	5
15	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$

FINIS.